Saturday Night

MARCH 16TH 1957 TEN CENTS

President's Power Sapped By Action Of U.S. Congress

BY ANTHONY WEST

Giveaway Program In The Commons

BY NORMAN WARD

Airborne Executives Are On The Rise

BY R. M. BAIDEN

The Uneven Future For Chemical Industry

BY H. GREVILLE SMITH

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Angus McBean

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THE FRONT PAGE

- **Trying to End the Shin-kicking**
- **Traps for the Council's Dollars**
- **Bouncing Boy of Moscow**
- **Government Spending and Money**

Two to Tango

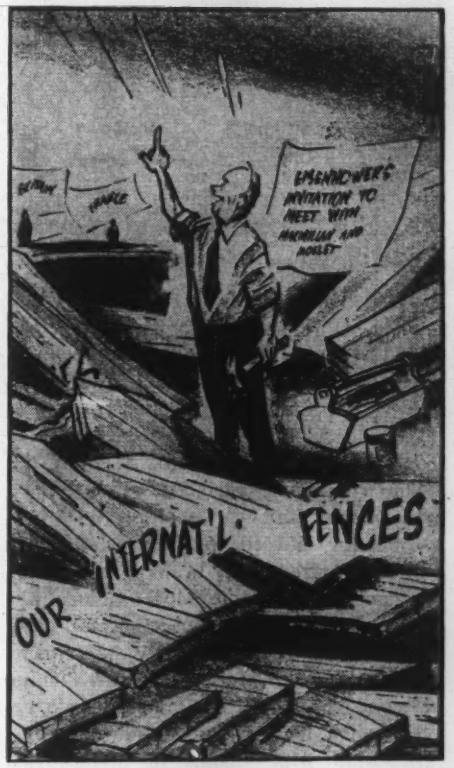
IT TAKES two to tango, according to a popular song. It helps, too, if the beat is right and the musicians are in tune. And next week in Bermuda President Eisenhower, after a set with France's Premier Mollet, will see if he and Britain's Prime Minister Macmillan can restore the tempo and harmony of Anglo-American co-operation.

Eisenhower and Macmillan will do their best to eliminate the discord and shin-kicking of the past few months. At the governmental level, indeed, there had already been a steady improvement in relations between the two countries and between the U.S. and France, until the dispute last month over the conditions of Israel's withdrawal from the Gaza Strip and the Gulf of Aqaba. It was this dispute that brought into harsh focus the real reason for Western disunity. James Reston of the *New York Times* gave the reason when he wrote recently:

"United States verbal promises are no longer as valuable as they once were on the international market. The same goes for UN resolutions . . . There is, to put it bluntly, a crisis of confidence in United States leadership in the world . . . (Responsible men) are saying that noble pronouncements out of Washington are not enough to clear away the misunderstandings, illusions, hesitations and mistrust of the past."

For this sorry situation, Mr. Eisenhower and his Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles, must share a good deal of the blame. The antics of the latter have been an international calamity, while the former has tried to load his responsibility for leadership on the UN's weak back.

If the "mistrust of the past" were confined to Governments, a meeting such as the one in Bermuda next week could be expected to accomplish a lot of good. But it is clear from what people are saying in the streets of London and Paris and writing in British and French periodicals that the mistrust goes far beyond cabinet ministers. There is a whole climate of mistrust. If Macmillan and Mollet cannot make Eisenhower understand this, there are dreary times ahead for the Western alliance.



Job for trio (Crawford, Newark News).

Booms and Bangs

AFTER so much moody talk about the dangers of inflation and the evils of spending, it was rather startling to hear a New York expert on market research, Arno Johnson, tell us that Canadians must raise their living standards 90 per cent in the next ten years in order to make full use of our expanding production. We must eat more, drink more, wear and use more, because any other course will lead to over-production, under-employment, depression and disaster. This should provide a pleasant argument for those of us who would like to go on a long, jubilant spending spree: if we are bound to finish in disaster whichever way we travel, better end up with an inflated bang than a deflated whimper. Meanwhile, of course, the people who manage our money will try to keep us going along without the bangs or the whimpers — just groaning a little, from time to time.

Operation Octopus

WE HAVE been reading with some alarm about the new educational project that is being worked out by Caudill, Rowlett, Scott and Co., a Texan architectural firm.

Caudill and his colleagues, operating on the principle that education is indivisible, have eliminated grades, age-groups and divisions of subjects. They believe that parents and children should be indivisible, too, and have arranged things so that parents spend almost as much time in school as their young, engaged in "exciting learning experiences" (bird-watching, boat-building, model farming, etc.) "involving the whole family". The project seems to be an extension of the theory of Learning by Doing, and the sponsors are making sure that whatever Learning takes place, something will be Doing every minute.

Rather significantly, the project is designed in the shape of an octopus.

Council's Problem

SPEAKING in Toronto the other day, the former chairman of the Sadler's Wells Trust said that "unless the (Sadler's Wells Opera) company is put on a proper financial basis, with a future for development, it is a waste of public money to produce opera which must inevitably be of a second-rate nature". The "public money" comes from the British Arts Council.

This is the sort of problem that will face the Canada Council.

The Council will inevitably spend some of its money on projects of second-rate quality—and of much lower rate, probably. The really first-rate is a rare thing. But the Council can certainly avoid the more obvious traps of mediocrity.

Wealthy people may add to the $100 million trust set up for the fostering of the arts, humanities and social sciences in Canada, but even if the amount were doubled, the Council would still have to be thrifty with its dollars and demand maximum value for its money. It cannot afford, for instance, to pay for books still unwritten, poetry still to be conceived, music still not composed, paintings still far from the canvas. It cannot afford to subsidize those esoteric experiments in social research that

end in meaningless little monographs. It cannot afford to be a public trough for the feeding of arty bums.

It can afford to live up to its purpose, however, by helping to give Canadians the means of cultural creation and enjoyment. Men who write good books, compose good music, paint good pictures do not always get paid for their work—and their fellows cannot always enjoy the results of their work. The Council can do a great deal to help the writer or the musician after the book is written or the music composed, and to help bring other Canadians closer to the creative achievements. Music is meant to be listened to, painting to be looked at—but in how many places in Canada can people listen and look? As for the creative mind, it must paint or compose whether it is to be rewarded or not. The Council cannot inspire it with money, but can promise it some reward.

Note on Progress

INTERNATIONAL relations were undoubtedly less complicated in the days when no nation felt it necessary to produce a moral reason for any act of aggression it might commit. This point of view has shifted, so that every nation now feels it must take its position, however precariously, on some point of international morality. Anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism, anti-Fascism, anti-discrimination, even neutralism and anti-neutralism, are all played up in turn. As a result, we have international bad feelings on the widest possible scale, for if anything can stir up more indignation than naked aggression, it is aggression all dressed up in the garments of virtue. "Righteousness and peace have kissed each other," the Psalmist announced a few thousands of years ago. Today we are lucky if righteousness and peace can get together on speaking terms.

He'll Be Back

THE MONTH that has passed since the sudden resignation of Dimitri Shepilov from the Soviet foreign ministry has produced little evidence to support the eager claims of some American observers that Shepilov was a casualty of the Eisenhower Doctrine. The Russians have been insisting that the foreign policy outlined by Shepilov on February 12, and approved by the Supreme Soviet just three days before Shepilov was fired, would be followed by the new foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko. And for once, they are probably telling the truth.

It's more likely that Shepilov was a temporary casualty of the stresses within the collective leadership of the Soviet Union. In the eight months he held the job, he injected considerable imagination into Soviet foreign policy; as an instrument of Khrushchev's apparent desire early last year for bolder measures, he

Dimitri Shepilov: Policy-maker out.

succeeded perhaps too well. He may not have been responsible for the Hungarian blood-bath, but he certainly can be given credit for putting the Soviet firmly into the Middle East. Now, probably, the collective leadership wants to exert a tighter control over foreign affairs. Shepilov the policy maker is replaced by Gromyko the civil servant.

Shepilov is used to these rebuffs. He was recognized as a brilliant student of law and economics in Moscow, then was caught in one of the purges of the early thirties and was exiled to a state farm in Siberia. Back in Moscow, he was making a name for himself as a propaganda expert when he got slapped down for his friendship with victims of Stalin's first post-war purge. Back he came again, to be editor of *Pravda* and in 1952 a member of the Central Committee. Since Stalin's death, his fortunes have risen with

Andrei Gromyko: Bureaucrat in.

those of Khrushchev. It was he, for instance, who made the first attack on the new policy of priority for consumer goods, a prelude to the resignation of Malenkov; five months later he was in the secretariat headed by Khrushchev.

Shepilov is back in the secretariat, with the job of keeping domestic intellectuals and foreign Communists from doubts about Soviet wisdom. It is a propaganda job, and he is good at that sort of thing. One of these days, as the pressures in the collective leadership change, he will be back. Gromyko, in the meantime, will simply carry out orders with all the stubborn skill of a well-trained bureaucrat.

Mind Those Bodies

A TORONTO school trustee doesn't like the term "student bodies". He told the Metropolitan school board, "The word 'bodies' is objectionable to me anyway. Why don't we call them 'minds'?"

We doubt if the trustee will get much support. "Student bodies" is an apt and descriptive phrase. Anyone who has had any dealings with students knows how very real and inescapable the bodies are. Indeed, the bodies seem to multiply more rapidly than do the students — two students, two bodies, four students, six bodies, six students, ten bodies, and so on. It is impossible not to be aware of their fine physical exuberance — and personally, we wouldn't have it otherwise.

The Fearful Boom

IT IS fashionable to say that spending by both the private and governmental sectors of the economy, characteristic of the present boom, reflects an unparalleled degree of confidence in Canada's future.

That such confidence is justified over the long term is borne out by the report of the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects. What is puzzling is why government expenditures and capital outlays should continue at an increasing rate at a time when money is scarce and interest rates high. Prudence would seem to suggest that much of the spending by government at all levels, as well as by business and industry, might profitably be deferred until such time as the credit situation eases and skills and materials are in more ample supply.

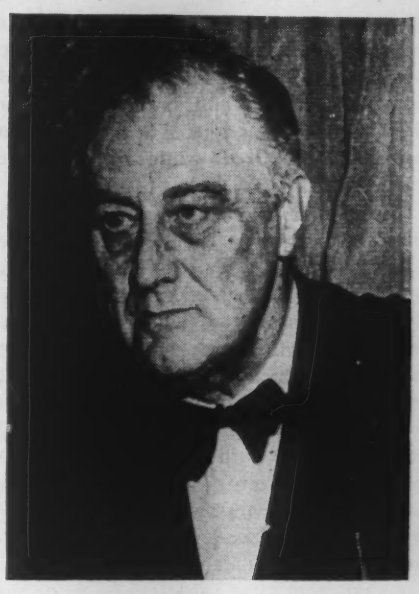
One disquieting explanation of this seeming paradox is that present boom conditions are being stimulated not by confidence but by fear—fear that despite the high prevailing level of interest rates, inflation may make it more costly to spend in the future than to spend now.

Such fear can be dispelled, and the way to do it is clear. The Federal Government must take the lead by drastically curbing its own expenditures. Without governmental economy, inflation will continue to haunt us.

The solemn legislative act of spitting on Roosevelt's grave is now paying off and Eisenhower is facing all the problems of a lame duck President. The politicians have eyes on 1960.

The U.S. Constitutional Crisis

by Anthony West



FDR: Hatred for a ghost.

A FEW MONTHS back, when the United States was giving itself up to the most deadeningly mediocre Presidential campaign since John W. Davis ran on the Democratic ticket against Calvin Coolidge, some anxiety was expressed about the situation that would arise if Eisenhower won.

The first thing the Republicans had done when they ousted Truman and came to power after twenty long years in the desert, was to indulge themselves in a piece of ritual magic. Hatred for the ghost of the late Franklin Delano Roosevelt led them to put on a corroboree rather like that in which the most primitive savages pile stones on the grave of a departed warrior in order to anchor his spirit in its resting place. In short they outlawed the third term, and made it legally impossible for any future president to seek re-election more than once.

Though few Presidents have tried for a third term, the power to run has always given them a hold on their parties during their second terms, and a considerable measure of control over its activities. The solemn legislative act of spitting on Roosevelt's grave is now paying off and Eisenhower is facing all the problems of America's first lame-duck President. The minute he took the oath of office at the inaugural he became a man without a future, and jockeying for position in 1960 began.

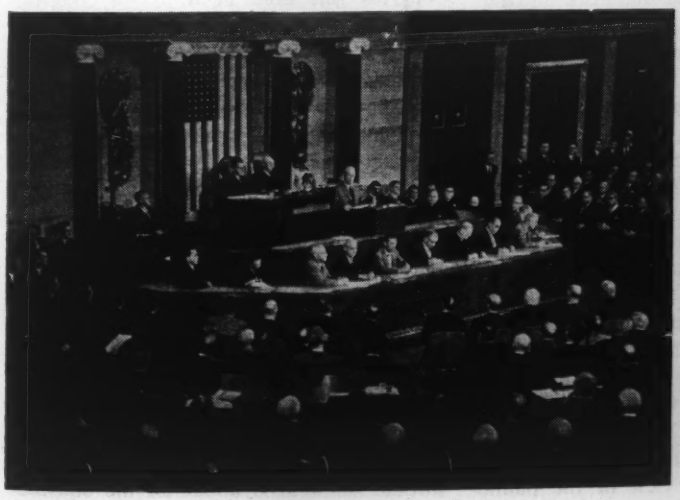
The jockeying has a frenetic quality because, to put it bluntly, the President is the oldest man ever to take the office and his death has to be considered as a possibility. If he dies, Richard Nixon becomes a certainty as the Republican candidate for 1960. If he does not, Nixon almost equally certainly is destined to find some other class of work, either in the Senate or as Governor of California, but not as a national king-pin.

How far Nixon is committed to the New Republicanism of his chief it would be hard to say. He shares Tom Dewey's agile art of uttering sweet nothings to all and sundry, suggesting total agreement with their views while committing himself to nothing. His simple boyish ambition appears to embrace some picture of himself as a future reconciler of the new Republicanism and the old, and in preparation for that role the less he stands committed to either the better.

The "open sesame" where relationships between any American administration and Senator and Representatives are concerned is the magic word "reciprocity", and while the Congress can do a lot for the Administration in the next three and a half years, the New Republicans around the President can offer very little in return.

This explains a number of the odd things that have been happening lately, such as Knowland's brisk slapping down of Dulles, his own party's secretary of state, over the question of sanctions against Israel, and the torpedoing of Tito's visit to the United States by a mass demonstration of predominantly Republican members of the House. The boys have their eyes on the future, and Ike and the team already belong to the past.

There is another reason for the President's patent loss of control, in addition to the central weakness of his position caused by the destruction of his



Endless delays with an unattentive Congress.

Drought control is "morally repulsive" to Ike.

bargaining power. The election results left him hung on the wire in a unique way, as the first President to be elected without carrying either the Senate or the Congress with him. The slogan "Win with Ike" backfired; while Ike won, the party didn't.

Eisenhower is currently more popular than he has ever been before, but he is at the same time in a uniquely weak position as the head of an administration. The characteristics of indecision and improvisation which marked his first four years, and which led to the collapse of the western position in the Middle East and the virtual disintegration of the NATO security system, will in the current phase be made even more dangerous by virtue of the administration's inability to implement any clear-cut policies which it does arrive at, without endless delays for wooing, courting, and chaffering with the inattentive and indifferent Congress. The long drawn out brawl over Middle East policy is a fair sample of what to expect. A lot could be done if the Administration could make its peace with brilliant and sharp-witted leaders of the various Congressional committees. But Congress has a second magic word even dearer to it than "reciprocity"; that is "seniority", and the current chairman of the vital Foreign Affairs Committee, for instance, is 89 years old.

But the question remains, if the President had any such links with Congress would he use them? An instance of his reluctance to govern, and of the kind of thing which is going to get worse rather than better, is provided by the oil scandal which is the aftermath of the Suez blunder.

As soon as the canal had been closed, it became obvious that the USA's own most urgent strategic and political necessities called for rapid steps to supply Europe's oil deficiencies from American sources. The Administration called for an increase of production and for an increase in shipments of crude oil in such terms that Europe supposed than an official "crash" rescue program had been decided upon and was going to be put into effect. In fact, however, the Administration was making suggestions to the oil industry which had no legal status whatever. The industry was aware of this, if no one else was at the time, and after considering the suggestion for what it was worth as a statement of vital U.S. needs in the field of foreign policy, decided that the situation called for cutbacks in production and price rises. The ensuing shortages would justify the price rises and both could be blamed on Suez. The chance was too good to pass up and that is in fact what was done.

When Europe was down to fourteen days' reserve supply, the administration's complete failure to deal with the situation became apparent and Congress began to agitate in the matter. The President then told a press conference that, if the oil industry did not mend its ways, he would certainly give serious thought to taking action of some kind.

The ghost of Roosevelt and the dread spectre of controls were involved here. They were also involved in the President's reactions to the great drought crisis in the western states. This is the dismal morning after a gambling binge.

When the first white men put plows into the western plains, the Indians told them it was a mistake; the ground once broken would blow off in dry years. Conservationists have been saying the same thing ever since. But the plow boys have been gambling on getting rain and crops

Knowland: Slapping down Dulles.

ever since, on the assumption that the soil would blow off after they had made their money and not while they were doing it. By and large their policy has paid off.

One generation of soil gamblers was wiped out by the great world farm depression which reached its peak in the early thirties, but the wheat subsidies have nourished another. One good year will wipe out two bad ones, and two good years will bring a man out well ahead. Most gamblers believe in simple turnabouts. Deuces came last time so they won't come this time probably, and if deuces come twice its almost certain that they won't come again. So the wheat gamblers have been sitting out the drought years with increasing certainty that the big pay-off would be next year. They are now head over heels in debt and clamoring for the public to pick up the tab. As the gratitude of the farmer is one of the shibboleths of Washington there is a fair chance that it will happen.

From the point of view of the public interest it is obvious that this should be a once-in-a-lifetime operation, and that this marginal land, which has now been proved beyond question to be unsuitable for tillage farming of the ordinary kind, should be laid down for restricted use by dry-farming specialists and rough graziers. The grass cover should be put back on it. But there is no sign that this is going to be done. It would take government control to do it, and the word has gone out from the Administration that "it would be morally repulsive" to tell people what to do with their own property.

Eisenhower has a genuine dislike of strong central government, and his aim is something like the happy days that came to an end in 1929, when the Federal Government's hand was barely felt in the States. The general position is briefly that the President has very little power over the Congress, and that if he had it he would make very little use of it. His ideal is fatherly government by suggestion backed up by reproof rather than action.

All this adds up to something much more interesting than it may sound, a major constitutional crisis. The Congress has been itching for some time to trim down the Presidential power and to add to its own, as last year's narrow defeat of the Bricker amendment, limiting Presidential treaty making powers, showed. They are now in an ideal position to take what they want, and the probability is that they will secure their aims.

The abolition of the third term, a thing which passed almost unnoticed at the time, has opened the way for rapid constitutional evolution of the most far-reaching kind, which may very well end with the appearance of something not unlike a Prime Minister in the Congress. In the long run, this may well turn out to be a good thing for the outer world, since if the President and the Administration become agents of the will of the majority in the Congress, American foreign policy will be much less likely to be made in the dark in order to be mangled and nullified as soon as the Congress gets hold of it.

But the next few years — in which Congress stonewalls against the President, and the President goes on pretending that the Congress is some kind of gypsy encampment infested with second-raters that has noisily and irrelevantly established itself in Washington, and which he can disregard — are in all probability going to be pretty bad for America's friends and dependents abroad. Those who know their British history may find some consolation in the thought that England made some of its happiest steps forward in the realm of political evolution in the days when it was under the shadow of the Spanish threat, and when the elderly Queen Victoria was nodding on her throne. But that is about all the consolation there is in the immediate prospect.

Giveaway Program in the Commons

by Norman Ward

When orders and regulations having the force of law steadily grow in number, Parliament cannot avoid a decline in relative importance. It has failed to adopt proper methods of scrutiny.

BY A COINCIDENCE, the interim report of the Gordon Commission, outlining the economic context within which the government no doubt expects to manage our lives for the next few decades, was made to a Liberal administration when I happened to be pondering the affairs of the first Liberal cabinet, which led Parliament from 1873 to 1878. The Parliament that was dissolved then was a lively affair, presided over by as talkative a Speaker as we had before Mr. Beaudoin's day, and the final curtain came down on it amid a hubbub that led to sundry newspaper accounts of members dancing in the House, yelling like schoolboys, and being as drunk as lords.

The final recorded words in the Hansard were Sir John A. Macdonald's: referring to the MP for Selkirk, the future Lord Strathcona, Sir John remarked feelingly, "That fellow Smith is the biggest liar I ever met."

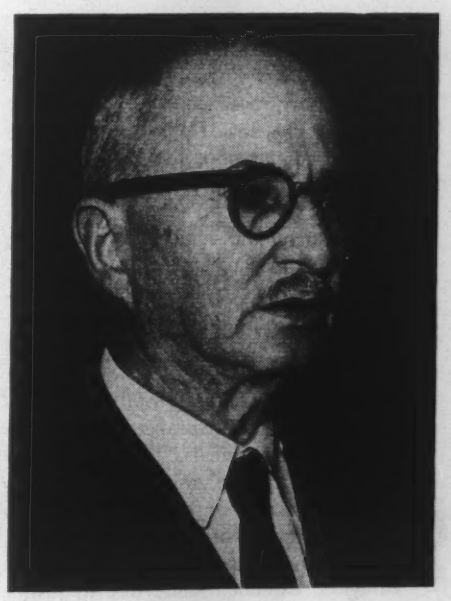
One of the interesting things about that Parliament was that the House of Commons set up a committee "to enquire into the causes of the present depression of the manufacturing, mining, commercial, shipping, lumber and fishing interests." It was a sort of pessimistic Gordon Commission in reverse, except that it was not a commission, but a parliamentary committee.

The shift from legislative committee to executive inquisition, for the study of the same general subject, the national economic picture, is of more than passing significance, for it is part of a pattern that has been followed in a remarkable variety of ways.

The first ten years of the Dominion, for example, saw a baker's dozen royal commissions. In the same decade the chief investigatory arm of the House of Commons, the Public Accounts Committee, after an initial settling down period, made 32 reports to the House. Other committees inquired into the best route for mails and passengers to Europe, the building of merchant vessels, the possibility of a wine industry in Canada, winter navigation on the St. Lawrence, and a number of other subjects which today would probably be referred to royal commissions. Since World War II, we have had over twenty royal commissions, but parliamentary committees have not been so active. The Public Accounts committee has made no substantive reports in over half the post-war parliamentary sessions.

To be sure, commissions have considerable advantages over parliamentary committees. They are not limited to the life of a legislative session, and can travel more freely than committees have ever been permitted to do. Their personnel can be picked for their expertness, whereas the membership of the House of Commons depends on the haphazard operations of the electoral system. Sometimes most important of all, from the executive point of view, is the fact that the personnel of royal commissions can be picked so as to exclude representatives of the Opposition, and this cannot be done with parliamentary committees, whose proceedings not infrequently bog down in political partisanship.

Members of Canadian committees, particularly in recent decades, undoubtedly



Beauchesne: "Control the government".

Macdonald: "That fellow Smith . . ."

have tended to exploit some investigations for partisan purposes; it does not seem to have occurred to successive governments that one possible reason for this is that they are allowed too little experience in serious inquiry to build up any worthwhile traditions.

It was not always thus. The Public Accounts Committee, until well into this century, met during most sessions of Parliament. The committee worked out a procedure whereby it sat as a quasi-court, with a leading Opposition member, usually a lawyer, acting as a prosecuting attorney conducting a well-prepared case arising from the Auditor General's report. The Chairman was just that, and not a hatchetman presiding in the sole interests of the cabinet. The purpose was serious inquiry in the interests of good government, and the committee's standard report to the House was merely the evidence it had taken.

The committee was a long way from being perfect, but it did not usually degenerate into purely partisan manoeuvering. Further, it never posed a threat to the principle of ministerial responsibility—which is one of the time-honoured bogies regularly resurrected by ministers to justify refusing requests for parliamentary investigations, and to quash suggestions for improving the committee system generally. In one remarkable year this committee sent 34 reports to the House of Commons.

Parliament has lost the lively traditions of the old Public Accounts committee, and a good deal more. Part of the loss, of course, it attributable to better accounting

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methods and better departmental organization in the public service, for many of the issues formerly studied by parliamentary committees now rarely arise, and when they do are handled from the inside. Part of the loss, too, is an inevitable accompaniment of modern government.

Orders in council passed by the executive heavily outnumber laws passed by Parliament, and often outweigh them in significance. Regulatory bodies like the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, set up by Parliament, govern increasingly large segments of our society. When orders and regulations having all the force of law steadily grow in number, Parliament cannot avoid declining in relative importance, especially when Parliament has also avoided inventing adequate means of scrutinizing the orders and regulations, and those who make them.

But even in its own affairs, Parliament has for one reason or another abandoned control of a surprisingly long list of topics, and both major political parties have had a hand in the process. Committees of the House of Commons used to hear petitions disputing the elections of members, but that task has been delegated to the courts. The Department of Public Works has taken over many aspects of Parliament's physical plant that were formerly under the jurisdiction of the two Houses. The printing of documents, including Hansard, was for years supervised by members, but is now the work of a printing office under a minister.

Although one of Canada's greatest constitutional authorities, John Bourinot, wrote while he was clerk of the House of Commons that, "the control and management of the officers of the Houses are as completely within the privileges of the Houses as necessary to the conservation of dignity and the efficient conduct of public business," the Civil Service Commission has jurisdiction over most of the parliamentary staff. Some of the key workers of our bilingual Parliament, the translators, are now in the Bureau for Translations in the Department of the Secretary of State. (In the old days, the parliamentary translators not only handled all the work of the two Houses, but much of the departmental load too.) Even the loftiest office in Parliament, the Speakership of the House of Commons, has become virtually a patronage appointment in the gift of the executive, for while the Speaker is theoretically the choice of the House, we are commonly told of the government's choice of Speaker well before a new Parliament meets.

Practically all the shifts from parliamentary to executive control have been made in the name of greater efficiency, a handy catch-all reason that might conceivably be extended some day to justify shutting Parliament down altogether.

It is no doubt typical of the executive point of view that on each occasion when Parliament has given up some authority, efficiency has been considered as if Parliament were simply a machine that employs a large number of people in a large building, while its efficiency as an agency for examining the work of a complex and powerful executive has been virtually ignored.

Despite the complexity of government today, parliamentary committees examine fewer subjects than they used to, not more. The Public Accounts committee is less active now than it was for many years after Confederation. Although governmental expenditures have multiplied many times, consideration of the Estimates today is certainly no more effective than it was fifty years ago, and it was not very effective then. In absolute terms, modern parliamentary sessions are two or three times longer than they used to be; but in relation to the quantity of public business requiring scrutiny, modern sessions are relatively much shorter than their predecessors.

Parliamentary committees, and the Opposition members on them, have today exactly the same research facilities for the analysis of governmental activities as they had in 1867: none. Paradoxically, one of the arguments sometimes put up by a government for favoring a royal commission over a parliamentary inquiry is that a commission can be given an expert staff, while a committee cannot. Why it cannot has never been adequately explained, and the reasons that have been offered have not themselves been investigated by Parliament.

Any consideration of the changing pattern of Parliament's use of its powers naturally raises the question of how far the downward trend can go.

We have the arresting example of one part of Parliament, the Senate, whose powers (except for the initiation of money bills) are the same as the Commons', but used in such a way that many Canadians now believe that the Senate has restrictions on it similar to those on the British House of Lords.

As for the Commons, a lot of problems would be solved if every MP, and particularly those on the government back benches, would read every day two sentences uttered a quarter of a century ago by a distinguished clerk of the House who was a jealous guardian of parliamentary prerogatives, Arthur Beauchesne. Giving evidence before a House of Commons committee on the civil service in 1932, Dr. Beauchesne said: "The House of Commons is not a department of government; it is not under a responsible Minister of the Crown. The members of the House of Commons come to Ottawa in order to control the government."

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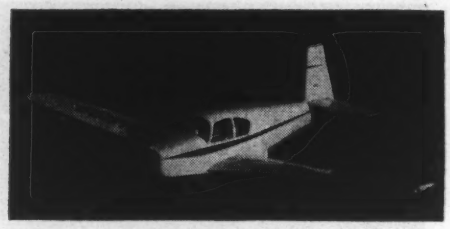


The Mooney Mk 20.

The Rise of the Airborne Executive

by R. M. Baiden

THE EXECUTIVE AIRCRAFT is becoming as important to today's businessman as an efficient secretary. And as with secretaries, more businessmen are finding it pays to have company aircraft.

A decade ago nearly all business aircraft were owned by big, well-financed companies. They moved the firm's top brass about the country in impressive style. Today, there is a sharply rising percentage of executive aircraft — one and two-engined craft, often flown by the owner.

Of the more than 1,500 privately registered aircraft in Canada, it is estimated about 850 are company-owned. Of these, around 200 are multi-engine types with about 80 permanently based at Calgary. The replacement value of all Canadian business aircraft is about $20 million.

The growth of business flying since the Second World War has been phenomenal. In the U.S., for example, company-owned aircraft logged 11% of the total general aviation hours in 1945. In 1954 they accounted for 43% or a total of 3,900,000 flying hours — almost a million hours more than regularly scheduled airlines.

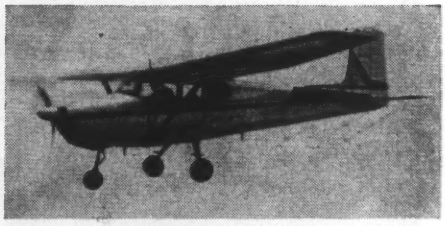
Why the sudden upsurge in business flying?

There are three basic reasons: Speed, comfort and economy.

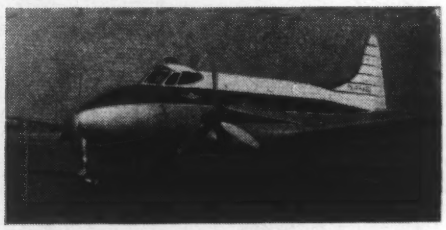
Flying in even the smallest of executive aircraft today can cut to a fraction time previously required for rail or highway travel. Aircraft are as comfortable and as well finished as automobiles and, in contrast to commercial airlines, there is no waiting for flights and no time-consuming reservations, confirmations and attendant details. Finally, operation can be relatively inexpensive.

The biggest boost for this post-war boom has come from the development of electronic flying aids. With these, today's pilot — even a relatively inexperienced businessman — can overcome all but the worst weather conditions.

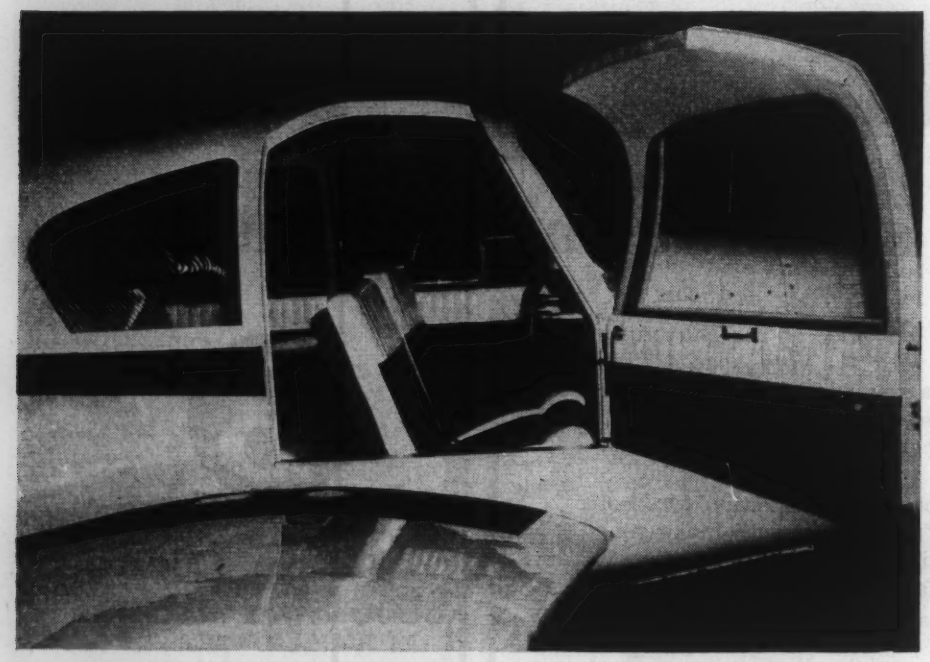
To be most economical, however, aircraft must be used fairly regularly. A single-engined, four-place aircraft flown 500 to 700 hours a year costs about eight cents a mile to operate. This includes all operating and service charges and depreciation. By comparison, many companies allow about 10 cents a mile for automobile highway travel.



The Cessna 172.



The de Havilland Dove.



Winged luxury: Plush interior of executive aircraft rivals autos.

Income tax write-offs for depreciation are liberal. Aircraft can be depreciated at 40% the first and second years and at 25% thereafter. This arrangement will usually permit book values to be significantly lower than market values.

Recognition of the growing importance of executive aircraft has come with the introduction of "floor-plan financing". Under this system, aircraft can be purchased for as little as 50% down and the remainder on a time payment plan.

The aircraft which have so captured the interest of today's businessmen were virtually unknown as recently as five years ago. At that time, company or executive aircraft were thought of as big, expensive and within the reach of only the wealthiest firms.

Certainly, aircraft such as Imperial Oil's Convair, and company airliners owned by such companies as Canadian Comstock

What It Costs The Business Flyer

AIRCRAFT

	Mooney Mark 20	Bonanza H-35	Cessna 182	Cessna 172	Tri-Pacer
TOTAL PER MILE	6.4c	10.7c	9.8c	8.2c	8.3c
DIRECT OPERATING COST					
Gasoline @ 35c/gal.....	8 g/h $ 2.80	12.4 g/h $ 4.34	11.7 g/h $ 4.10	8 g/h $2.80	9 g/h $3.15
Oil @ 40c/Qt.....	.13	.24	.20	.20	.13
Total Fuel Per Hour.....	2.93	4.58	4.30	3.00	3.28
Maintenance Periodic Inspections.....	.50	1.00	.65	1.00	.80
Reserve for Engine Replacement*.....	1.00	3.50	3.45	1.50	.93
Total Direct Operating Cost/Hr......	4.43	9.08	8.40	5.50	5.01
INDIRECT OPERATING COSTS**					
Hangar (National Average).	.60	.70	.60	.50	.50
Insurance—All Risk Crash, Ground & Flight.*** Public Liability $100/300,000. Property Damage $100,000. Passenger $25,000 per seat.....	1.26	2.01	1.38	.92	.80
Depreciation Reserve Depreciation spread over 5 year period (at 16% per year) with 20% Residual Value.....	4.04	6.41	4.44	2.92	2.58
Total Indirect Operating Cost/Hr......	5.90	9.12	6.42	4.34	3.38
TOTAL PER HOUR	$10.33	$18.20	$14.82	$9.84	$8.39
AIRPLANE ORIGINAL COST****.....	$15,140.00	$24,050.00	$16,655.00	$10,987.50	$9,685.00
AIRPLANE SPEED (block to block).....	160 mph	170 mph	150 mph	120 mph	125 mph

* Engine Replacement based on Engine Manufacturer's exchange price for remanufactured engines.
** Indirect operating cost per hour and per mile based on 600 hours annual flying per year.
*** Insurance Rates based on 500 hour pilot at 5% of original cost.
**** Cost of each plane based on manufacturer's list price of standard plane plus full blind flying instruments and Narco Omnigator.

All cost of aircraft and operating expense based on each manufacturer's advertised figures. The table covers only representative single-engined aircraft. For twin-engined airplanes, double engine costs and increase others by about 10%.

and Sun Oil Co. of Calgary, were as luxurious as any executive suite. The price tag, however, could easily run to a quarter of a million dollars.

But since 1952, a new type of aircraft has appeared. Brought out by Beech, Piper and Cessna, the "big three" of U.S. aircraft manufacturers, the new airplanes were tailored for the modestly prosperous businessman. A new concept of aircraft and not merely a "souped-up" version of their predecessors, the new craft could outperform some of the early Second World War fighters.

Many new ideas were incorporated. All were designed to permit flying by businessmen who were not professional pilots. Of particular importance here was the universal adoption of the tricycle landing gear.

The new executive planes are single or twin engined. Among the more recent and widely acclaimed twins is the Piper Apache. This aircraft, retailing at about $36,000, will cruise at 170 mph with four or five passengers or emergency cargo.

Among single engined craft, usually equally efficient but easier to fly, is the Mooney Mark 20. This is the only aircraft in its field which gives a 1:1 mph/hpr ratio, a generally conceded goal.

Flight at 20,000 ft. is standard procedure for these executive craft. Nor is it uncommon for twin-engine business aircraft to range as far afield as Europe or South America.

The impact of the swift rise in the use of personal executive aircraft is twofold: For the individual it means faster, cheaper transportation and, in many cases, access to localities previously accessible only under certain conditions. Staff can be moved rapidly where they are needed.

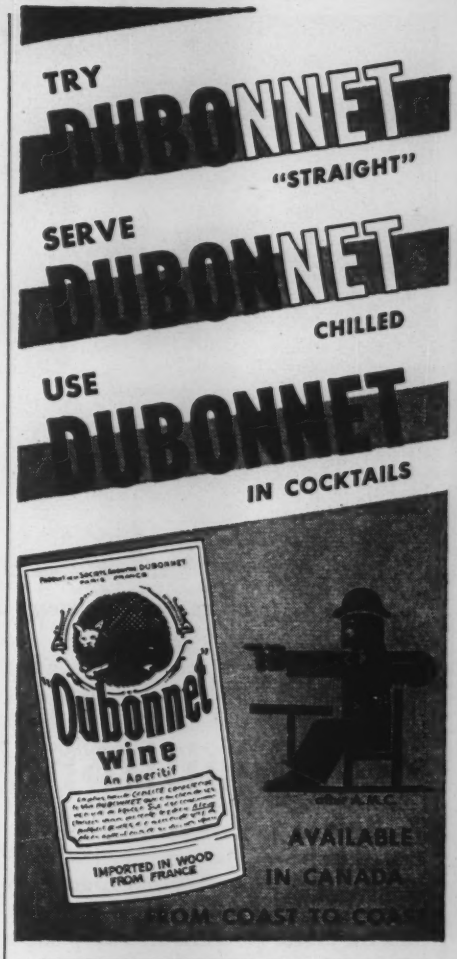
For businesses it can mean another factor to consider in their planning. In the U.S., a trend by firms to locate where landing strips, hangar and service facilities are available is already in evidence.

Allied industries are springing up rapidly. In Vancouver the automobile rental scheme has been adapted to business aircraft by the Vancouver U-Fly. Use of charter aircraft is also growing rapidly.

Success of executive aircraft manufacturers to date indicates a bright future. More and more businessmen will realize they are not confined to the exasperation of crowded highways and the frustrations of regularly scheduled airliners.

But the sky for the neophyte businessman-pilot is not entirely cloudless. The multiplicity of air regulations, for example, has discouraged many would-be pilots. Some of these, however, have found it still paid them to operate their aircraft and hire a professional pilot.

Today's business flying is still not for the corner grocery store. But it has moved a long way from the time it was the exclusive property of industrial giants. Its uses have only begun to be realized and its future only dimly perceived.



POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

The Board of Directors has declared the following dividend:

No par value Common Stock

No. 61, Quarterly, 50¢ per share, payable March 30th, 1957 to holders of record at the close of business on March 5th, 1957.

V. J. NIXON,
Secretary.

Montreal, February 22nd, 1957.

LIBRARY POSITIONS

University of Alberta Library

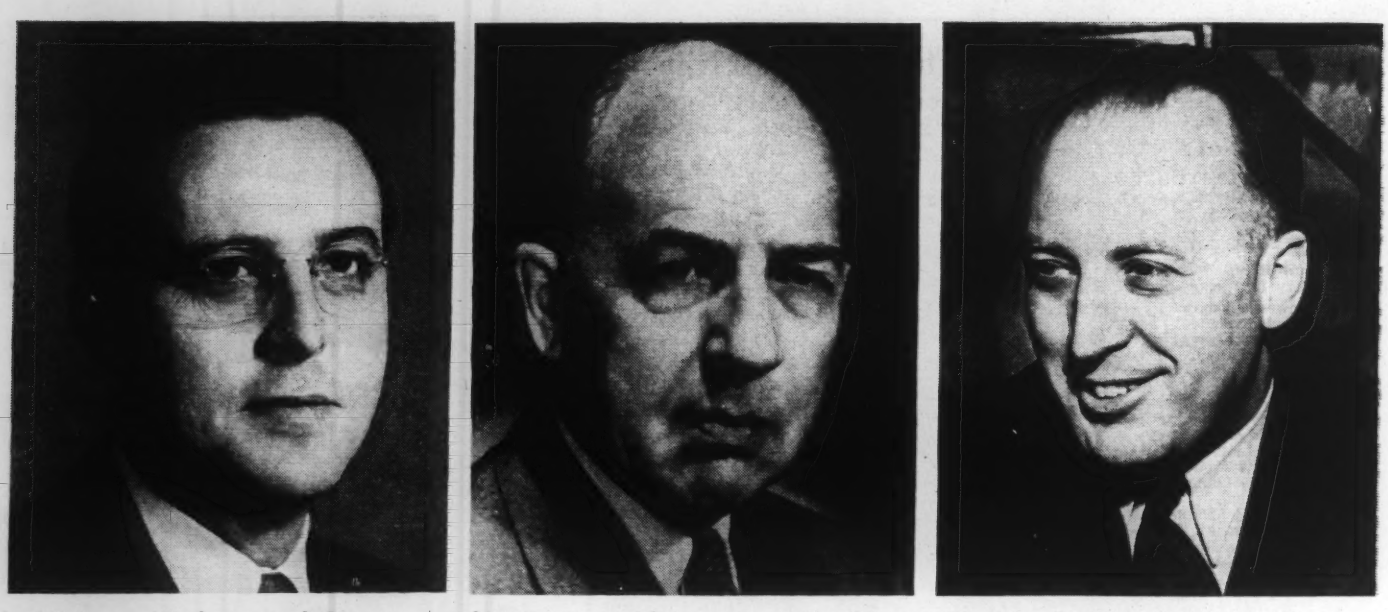
Reference Librarian for Medical Reading Room. Library school graduate. Salary schedule $3500-$4000. Junior position, but during 1957-58 would be in charge of the Medical Library. Duties to commence in June.

Cataloguing Assistant. Library school graduate. Knowledge of Russian or Ukrainian desirable. Salary schedule $3300-$4000. Duties to commence in June.

Positions carry academic status. Initial salary according to qualifications and experience. Annual increment $200. 35½ hour week. One month's vacation.

Apply to: **The Librarian, University of Alberta, Edmonton,** stating age, qualifications, and experience, and enclosing a recent photograph and addresses of three references.

February, 1957.



Minister of Industry and Commerce Jobin; Business Advisory Council Chairman MacDonald; Deputy Minister Grose.

Manitoba's New Look for Industry

by Logan MacLean

Today the province has probably the most balanced economy in Canada. How it was brought about is a lesson to others.

DURING THE PUBLIC hearings of the Gordon Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects, a great deal of emphasis was placed by public and private agencies on the need for further decentralization of industry in Canada. Many suggestions were made as to how this might best be accomplished. These included such things as special federal programs, tax concessions and various forms of subsidies.

This question of the spreading out of manufacturing activities throughout the country had more than academic interest in Canada's central province. It was already happening. A fact not generally appreciated is that Manitoba, long regarded as an entirely agricultural province, several years ago began remaking and diversifying its economy.

Government and business leaders realized that the economic future of Manitoba would depend upon the progress of industry in the province. They also knew that industry would not develop automatically in Manitoba. As a result, the provincial Industry and Commerce department started a new development program which is paying off in the way that counts — new industries for the province.

Within recent months have come the announcements by the Campbell Soup Company that it is planning to build a $5 million plant. In the same period the Visking Corporation of America and the Griffin Steel Wheel Company of Chicago confirmed their intentions of building half-million and five-million dollar factories respectively in the province. As a matter of fact the province has been announcing (on the average) a new manufacturing plant a week for the past three years.

To Manitoba's Department of Industry and Commerce, headed by the Honorable F. L. Jobin, these announcements attest to the success of a program based upon supplying industry with information and technical assistance. Unlike many other government development agencies, this one has offered no financial assistance, nor has it taken an equity position in any industrial developments within the province. The Manitoba government has restricted its activities to providing technical assistance to existing or prospective industrial concerns, and to describing and promoting specific industrial opportuni-

The rail centre of Winnipeg serves the growing industries.

ties. If Rex Grose, the Deputy Minister, were asked his philosophy in planning the Department's development program, his answer would be something like this: "Growth industry is continually looking for opportunities to expand. Manitoba is looking for growth industries. If we can say that such-and-such an operation in the province would have a profit-making potential, and if we can provide the facts and figures to back up our assertion, then sooner or later we shall attract the attention of a company looking for just such an opportunity."

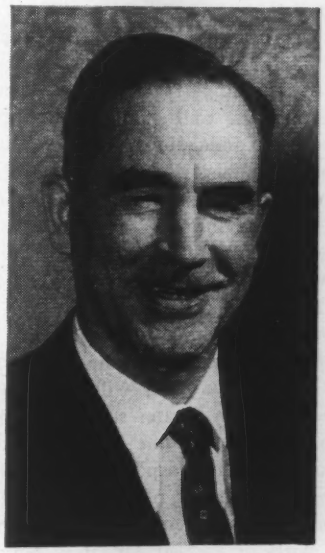
The opening gun in the Department's campaign to bring the facts about Manitoba to the attention of industry was fired in 1954. In that year the Department published a 256-page report, "Industrial Resources of Manitoba." At the same time, the Department engaged a U. S. research and engineering firm, the internationally famous Arthur D. Little, Inc., of Cambridge, Mass., to make a study of the feasibility of new iron and steel capacity in the province. The consultants have been retained on a continuing basis to aid the Department in preparing studies of industrial opportunities in Manitoba, and in responding to requests for technical assistance from individuals and companies wishing to expand or to locate in the province. The Department has also opened offices in London and New York, to promote Manitoba as an industrial location.

Through its association with Arthur D. Little, Inc., Manitoba has been able to draw on a reservoir of professional talent whose experience and technical knowledge could not be duplicated within the province. For example, in their study of agriculturally-based industrial opportunities in the province, the consultants could call on a man who had done work for an American concern on herbicides and insecticides, and on another who was a specialist in the development of antibiotics and pharmaceuticals. Personnel from ADL's food technology and flavor laboratories worked on the problem of the further utilization of food products in Manitoba, and to this study brought expert current knowledge of trends in food preparation and use. Marketing and management specialists also took part in this project.

Reports on agriculturally-based industrial opportunities in the province and of opportunities in the metal-working industry were among the first to be published by the Department. Each of these examined the full range of the industry, and selected and described those operations which appeared to be economically promising in Manitoba. They were followed by more detailed reports on particular opportunities that seemed to be most attractive. Thus the agricultural study was followed by a report on alfalfa-dehydration opportunities, by one on opportunities for manufacturing feed for livestock and poultry, and by another entitled "Considerations Affecting the Establishment of an Agricultural Pesticide Formulating Plant." In June 1956, the Department published a "Facilities Study of Towns and Cities of Lower Manitoba Suitable for a Vegetable-Processing or Canned-Soup Plant."

The study of metal-working opportunities was followed by reports on cutlery manufacturing and on the manufacture of metal containers. The Department's growing list of reports now includes a study of opportunities for molding and for extruding plastics.

A "bestseller" among recent Department reports is one published in September 1956, "Opportunities for Poplar Utilization in the Province of Manitoba." It is concerned with Manitoba's undeveloped forest resources, especially its large stand of hardwood, which is almost entirely poplar and almost entirely on Crown lands.



Manitoba's Premier Campbell

Until recently, the more inexpensive hardwoods were not used for the manufacture of pulp. But new pulping methods, e.g., the neutral sulfite semi-chemical processes, can offer high-yield quality pulps from hardwoods. The industry is now taking a new interest in this source of supply.

The report discusses the relative costs and supply of labor, transportation, and power in suggested districts; waste-disposal problems; Manitoba's total forest inventory; poplar uses and markets; and production practices for pulp and paper manufacturing and for plywood and lumber manufacturing. It also presents estimates of the investment requirements for mills of various kinds, as well as production costs and profitability.

Late in 1956 a new phase of Manitoba's development program was initiated: an economic survey of northern Manitoba. The Minister and the Deputy Minister, accompanied by five specialists from the consulting firm and an additional geologist hired by them, spent two weeks traveling from Winnipeg to Churchill. The group visited Port Churchill, Snow Lake, Flin Flon, The Pas, South Indian Lake, and Lynn Lake; at each stop it held meetings with local business men and government officials.

The group included an authority on minerals-processing, a wood and paper expert, a business and marketing specialist, an economist, and two geologists. Later other specialists will visit this region. Out of these trips and studies will come a report on northern Manitoba's economic resources and the industrial opportunities in mining, metal processing, and timber utilization. Secondary industries will also be discussed. The report will include recommendations as to the tranportation and power developments that will be needed if the area is to be developed.

Manitoba's development program has two objectives: to attract outside firms to the region, and to help local industry diversify and expand. In addition to furnishing background reports on selected industries, the Department of Industry and Commerce makes the services of its consultants available to local businessmen who have inquiries on manufacturing problems. The consultants have answered many questions, e.g., "How much investment is required for a beet-sugar operation?" An apparel manufacturer asked: "How can I buy materials in small lots if I decide to add neckties to my line?" The formal reports have been supplemented by a steady stream of informal reports and memoranda, most of which are in answer to requests that have come to the Department.

The Department of Industry and Commerce believes that in endorsing and using the scientific approach to development planning, and in enlisting the aid of specialists, it is laying a sound basis for the continuing development of Manitoba's resources. The success of Manitoba's industrial development program proves conclusively that special federal aids, tax advantages are not prerequisites to a successful industrial development program.

Today to talk of Manitoba's black soil is only half the story, for Manitoba's agricultural wealth is — amazingly enough —almost doubled by its industrial productivity. Agriculture and industry are full partners and in the jargon of the economists, Manitoba has probably "the most balanced economy" in Canada. This "new look" has been brought about by a practical and businesslike industrial development program that may well serve as a model for other Canadian provinces.

Wealthy Tories Quitting the Party?

by John A. Stevenson

There is an air of unreality about the House of Commons these days. Apart from those who will be retiring on account of age or other reasons, most of the members have their hearts in their constituencies instead of in the Parliament buildings and are busy with correspondence relating to the coming election. Occasionally some of them deliver speeches designed to prove that they are vigilant guardians of the interests of their bailiwicks and circulate thousands of reprints to support their appeal for re-election.

Prime Minister St. Laurent, obviously bent on proving to the country that his eye is not dimmed nor his vigor abated, has been giving real leadership to his party. He took personal charge of the task of piloting the Canada Council bill through the Commons. Mr. Howe and Mr. Harris have been his most active lieutenants; Mr. Pearson has been preoccupied with the Middle Eastern crisis and Mr. Martin with negotiations with the provinces about the scheme of national health insurance.

Mr. Diefenbaker has been dividing his time between Ottawa and speech-making engagements. The large attendance at nominating conventions of his party which he has addressed suggests that he has a bigger personal following in the country than Mr. Drew ever possessed.

Some of the tactics which he and his leading henchmen have been pursuing this session may have an important impact upon the character of the two senior parties. One of the hardy annuals of Parliament is a bill sponsored by Stanley Knowles (CCF, Winnipeg South-Centre), whose object is to legalize what is called "the check-off". It seeks to compel employers to deduct union dues from wage payments and hand them over the officials of the unions—and naturally, most employers dislike the idea of acting as collecting agents for the unions. In the past when a division has been taken on this bill, which the Government has always resisted, a few members of the Progressive Conservative party have usually voted with the CCF in support of it. But this session, when Mr. Knowles introduced this bill, it got the backing of the great majority of the Tories. Their endorsation of the "check-off" will probably produce a good harvest of labor votes for them, but it is unpalatable to directors and managers of corporations and other wealthier members of the Progressive Conservative party.

Moreover, these wealthier elements take an equally dark view of the alliance of the Progressive Conservatives with the CCF in the attack upon the Government for permitting the granting of options on the common stock of Trans-Canada Pipe Lines to two senior executives of that company.

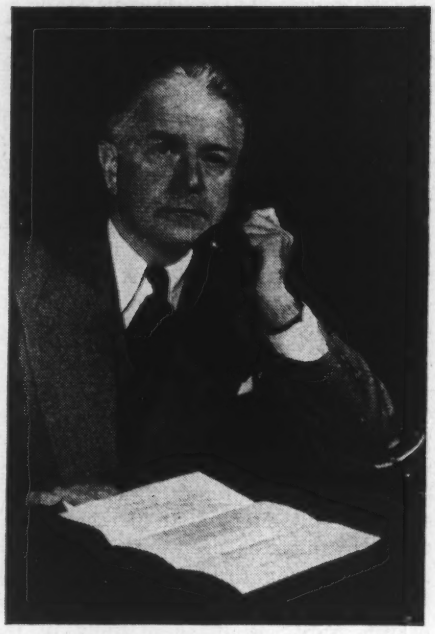
Here, however, was further proof that the Progressive Conservative party is no longer firmly anchored to traditional principles of Conservatism, but is prepared, for the purpose of winning votes, to cooperate with a party which has been the persistent critic of the large corporations. So there are indications that a substantial number of industrial and business leaders and others in the higher income brackets, who used to support the Conservatives, are not merely refusing to contribute to its campaign fund but are now ready to vote Liberal in the election.

For the migration of these Tory malcontents to the Liberal camp, the Progressive Conservative party will probably find compensation in greater support from voters in the lower income brackets, who are not lovers of the corporations. But if the process of a change of political allegiance by the wealthier elements in the Conservative party is carried far, it is bound to to produce a change in the fundamental character of our two senior parties.

If most of the wealthier Conservatives move into the Liberal party, then their influence will strengthen its Rightist wing and it will eventually become the party of the Right, in which politicians like Messrs. Pearson, Martin and Sinclair would feel very uncomfortable. On the other hand, as the followers of the party led by Mr. Diefenbaker would be mostly farmers, urban workers and small business people, their desires and aspirations when they were expressed in the party program would strip it of any right to the label "Conservative".

There are well authenticated rumors that the Hon. Lionel Chevrier will resign the chairmanship of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority (Canadian section) and return to political life via a seat in Quebec.

The high command of the Liberal party foresees that the retirement of Prime Minister St. Laurent will leave the large



Lionel Chevrier: Competent shepherd?

flock of French-Canadian Liberal members at Ottawa without the competent shepherd that it needs. The merits of the three junior French-Canadian members of the Cabinet, Messrs. Lapointe, Lesage and Pinard, have all been carefully examined and appraised and for different reasons they have been pronounced inadequate for the task.

Mr. Chevrier, when he was in Parliament ranked next to the Prime Minister as the ablest spokesman of the French-Canadians. He is a good administrator, a skilful parliamentarian who commanded the respect of all parties in the House, and an adroit politician.

Naturally he would only leave his present lucrative post on the promise of a seat in the Cabinet and, if he is to lead the Quebec Liberals, a seat must be found for him in that province—they would not tolerate a chieftain who sat for a constituency in Ontario. But, while his return to the Cabinet would undoubtedly strengthen the Ministerial front bench, it would also produce considerable heartburning. The three Ministers named above would inevitably feel aggrieved at being branded as politicians of inferior calibre and would not take kindly to the idea of submitting to the leadership of Mr. Chevrier. The latter is of undiluted French blood but, as an expatriate, he does not rank as a simonpure Quebecois and the cry might be raised that a native of Ontario was not a fit and proper person to represent a division of Quebec. His origin in Ontario would in other ways be an asset to him; it has won him the confidence of the English-speaking Liberals in the Commons to a degree that no other French-Canadian Minister except Mr. St. Laurent enjoys.

The Social Crediters showed themselves in their true colors as arrant reactionaries when they staged a vicious assault upon

the bill for the establishment of the Canada Council.

Their spokesmen argued that there was no need for the Council, that its work would infringe the rights of provincial governments, that it would only produce canned culture, far inferior to the natural brand, and that it was utterly wrong to spend public money on such useless frills when many old age pensioners were in sore financial straits. They saw an alarming prospect that the Council would link up with that sinister organization UNESCO, whose guiding spirits were bent upon destroying religion, patriotism, racial self-respect and even parental control of children.

John Blackmore (SC, Lethbridge), the erstwhile champion of Senator McCarthy, had a glorious time with his pet bogeys. He could only think of one more calamitous adventure — the Bretton Woods agreement, which is his *bête noire*. He raked up quotations from notorious American reactionaries such as the late Senator McCarran, General Sumter Lorry and Mrs. Lilian Moon Roberts to prove that UNESCO was a pernicious secret ally of Communism. But he was not quite so comical as one of his associates G. W. McLeod (SC, Okanagan-Revelstoke), who in his search for material for his attack plunged wildly out of his depth into philosophy and psychology. Rarely in the history of Parliament can three issues of Hansard have contained so much claptrap as Solon Low and his band spouted, and the other parties treated it with proper contempt.

But it is quite intelligible that such political teddyboys as most of the Social Crediters are should resist any move for the improvement of Canadian education and culture; their party can only thrive in an atmosphere of political illiteracy and apathy.

John Blackmore: Political teddyboy.

From the Current Listings

by Ernest Krehm

Franz Berwald: Symphonies in C Major and E Flat — Igor Markevish and the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra — *Decca DL 9853.*

GREAT COMPOSERS, live or dead, are such rare sports of nature that it is incredible that any should have escaped the attention both of their contemporaries and posterity. And when such a composer is brought to light it is as exciting an event as the unsealing of some Pharaoh's tomb. On this record Igor Markevish and the Berlin Philharmonic bring us two symphonies of Franz Berwald (1796-1868), who earned his living as an orthopedist and inventor, while writing some astounding music on the side. Practically unknown even to his fellow Swedes, he has since been recognized as Sweden's leading symphonic composer. Of the two works on this disc, the *Symphony in C Major* (written in 1845) is the more interesting, and combines the smooth technical accomplishment of Mendelssohn with some of the demoniac drive of Berlioz. There are also some idiomatic turns oddly presaging the great Danish composer Karl Nielsen, who burst over the musical horizon a few years ago with a lesser time-lag after his death. Berwald's symphonies are the thoroughly enchanting music of a second-line composer that will delight you with their freshness.

Markevish conducts in his usual keen, thoroughbred manner, and the sound is good.

Mozart: Concerto in E Flat Major for Two Pianos and Orchestra K 365 — Robert and Gaby Casadesus.

Concerto in A Major for Piano and Orchestra K 414 — Robert Casadesus with George Szell and the Columbia Symphony —*Columbia ML 5151.*

Two finely turned performances to add to your store of Mozartiana. Sound: good.

Schumann: Symphony No. 2 Overture, Scherzo and Finale—Paul Kletzki and the Israel Philharmonic—*Angel 35373.*

It took the Nazi holocaust to throw together the stupendous instrumentalists who compose the Israel Philharmonic—a momentous newcomer to recordings. Paul Kletzki leads them through the Schumann works with grand romantic fervor. If Schumann's music has for you, as it has for me, an alchemy of its own, this record is a must.

Dvorak: Concerto for Violin and Orchestra Opus 53 — Johanna Martzy and the RIAS under Ferenc Fricsay — *Decca DL 9858.*

Miss Martzy is a Hungarian who is rapidly entering upon the succession of Genette Neveu as Queen of Violinists. On this disc she shows herself a large-format fiddler who handles the Dvorak Concerto with magnificent sweep and passion. Recording: excellent.

Bellini: Highlights from Norma — Teatro alla Scala. Conducted by Tullio Serafin with Maria Callas, Filippeschi, Stignani — *Angel 35379.*

It was not too long ago that music-lovers outside Italy, having cut their teeth and their template judgments on Wagner, were inclined to dismiss Bellini and his florid vocal writing as an absurdity. Since then we have become less inclined to toe any particular party-line in our appreciation of music. We have come to realize that if we approach them on their own terms we may find beauty in the most contrasting styles. Fanciful ornamental figures have been a stylistic staple of oriental music that has come down to us not only in Bellini but in certain liturgical music and in Spanish folk-song. In Bellini, too, you will have no difficulty in recognizing a direct precursor of Chopin, whose keyboard ornaments serve an expressive end.

The present record is made up of highlights from the complete recording, and for general purposes it will answer as well as the unabridged version. In it you will find a good sampling of the dark and rather virile brilliance of Maria Callas's singing — certainly one of the vocal phenomena of our day. Recording and performance good.

Panelists and Personalities

by Mary Lowrey Ross

IT IS ALWAYS comforting to be told that we all possess, somewhere deep within the recesses of memory, an exact recording of everything we have ever experienced or learned, so that the only difference between us and the memory wizards is that the latter are somehow able to avail themselves of the records, like archivists with a key to the files.

This, at any rate, is the way it seems to work out. The prodigies after sweating and straining in the isolation booth, are somehow able to make the connection, so that the file drawer pops open and there are the records, exactly documented and arranged. We have seen this happen so often over television that it now seems hardly more astonishing than a demonstration of electronics.

Even the large sums of money involved no longer cause much excitement, since it is generally assumed that quiz profits exist largely on paper. Thus each time that Quiz Champion Carl Van Doren struck a staggering new level the amateur statisticians were able to prove that Mr. Van Doren, far from being in line to take over the Geritol Company, would be lucky if he didn't end up in debt to the Treasury Department.

The weekly parade of erudition still goes on, though under increasingly difficult circumstances. For though a contestant may draw our initial stunned respect by the sheer weight of his knowledge we soon become bored unless he possesses, in addition to his special qualifications as a prodigy, some flair for entertainment. The ideal contestant on any quiz program is not only a storehouse of arcane information but a gifted performer on television. For listeners, as sponsors have come to realize, are infinitely more interested in the personality of the contestant than in any information he is capable of producing. How many members of Carl Van Doren's doting audience, for instance, could list the names of the Balearic Islands five minutes after the champion came up with the correct answer?

The prodigy-performers are still turning up, though at longer and longer intervals. Meanwhile if audiences continue to dial in on the $64,000 Question, it is largely in the hope that another jockey art-connoisseur, or Vincent Price or Peter Freuchen will make an appearance. In the interval, the program must be filled by lady botanists and etymologists, by taxi-drivers and clergymen, chefs, printers and professors, all with a fantastic amount of special or general knowledge at their disposal, and nearly all with oddly forgettable faces.

In the meantime, it is significant that Master of Ceremonies Hal March rarely inquires any more about what the contestant intends to do with all that money. Every television viewer knows, even if every contestant doesn't, that he is going to give it right straight back to the Government.

What's My Line, now in its eighth year on television, is so rich in personality that it hardly needs to give away money. The contestants must supply some ground for guesswork, but beyond that they are there simply for the fun, the publicity and the pleasure of meeting the show's celebrated panel. The formula for the program scarcely varies from week to week, or even from year to year. ("Are you connected with a profit-making organization?" "Is there a product connected with your work?" "Is this product something you can wear?" etc., etc.) Occasionally the answers provide the sort of wild inconsequence that turns up in a game of Consequences. Most of the time, however, the questions proceed with a steady monotony that would wear down both panelists and audience if the whole thing weren't enlivened by a special and sprightly sense of intimacy.

Callaghan: A permanent fighter?

The panelists admire each other extravagantly, they praise each other's wit and share each other's mild discomfitures and they never neglect to draw into the circle the people on the living-room chesterfield who may have been following them loyally for years. "And now I want you to meet that celebrated Broadway columnist, Miss Dorothy Kilgallen . . . that lovely lady of the theatre, Miss Arlene Francis . . . that famous bon vivant and raconteur, Mr. Bennet Cerf". In every possible way they give the audience a pleasant sense of sharing, if only for half an hour between parties, in the gay nightlife of New York. There seems to be no reason why the program shouldn't go on forever.

On the whole there doesn't seem to be any better formula for program longevity than an established and dependable group of panelists, a point that the producer of *Fighting Words* might do well to consider.

Fighting Words is always preceded by a violently animated cartoon, with cartoon characters barely arrested in the act of beating each other over the heads. Then the panel comes on, and it usually turns out to consist of a group of solid citizens who argue cautiously, rarely interrupt, and end on a note of agreeable unanimity. What the program obviously needs is at least three permanent fighting panelists—say, Morley Callaghan, Irving Leighton and Dr. William Blatz—together with one mild-mannered guest panelist who can be depended to step in and help the chairman restore order.

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What About a Show of Courage?

by Robertson Davies

ALBERT CAMUS holds a respected place among the intellectuals of our time because he is, as an American critic has put it, "a man of unshakable decency". His honesty and his desire to come to grips with major problems of our time are allied with fine literary gifts. But we may wonder, as we read his latest book, *The Fall,* if the time has not come for Camus to add some new weapons to his intellectual armoury; the high-minded bewilderment which sufficed for a young writer is not enough for one who is now middle-aged.

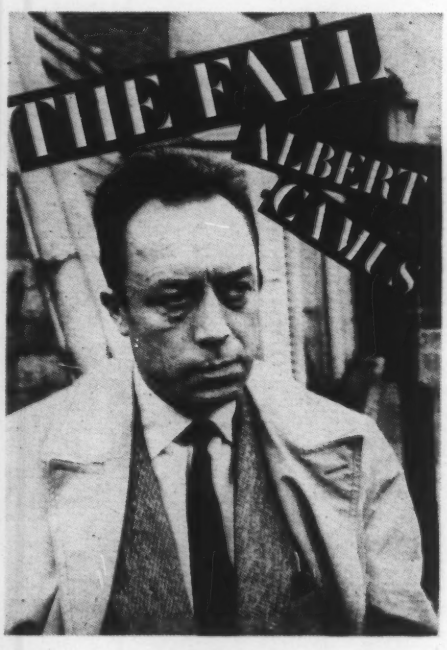
Camus' first book to achieve international recognition was *The Stranger,* which is about a man who is ill at ease in the world because he has no scale of values; it was published when the author was twenty-nine. At the same age he published *The Myth of Sisyphus,* which discussed the absurdity which Camus finds in human life, and marked his divergence from the Existentialist group of writers. A later novel, *The Plague,* published in 1947, was a fine piece of writing which pressed home the same negative, stoical attitude toward life. And here, in *The Fall,* we have the mixture as before—literary excellence, and a graceful despair much too juvenile for an author of forty-three.

The novel takes the form of a long monologue, in which Jean-Baptiste Clamence, a former Parisian lawyer, explains to a listener why he has become an idler in a low tavern in Amsterdam. Clamence has been quite a good lawyer and quite a good man; he worked hard at the goodness, and took pleasure in it; he fought the battles of the poor in court, without fee; he was a tireless doer of good deeds. He had a love-life, carefully managed to do nobody any harm. But he began to recognize that his painstaking goodness had bred vanity and pride in him, and one day he had an experience which broke him: he sees a girl on a bridge, and thinks of speaking to her, but does not; when he has passed, he hears her throw herself into the water; he does not pause, or return, or seek to help her. From that moment he is a lost man, sinking from one debauchery to another, until he ends up in the Amsterdam tavern, a self-appointed "judge-penitent", telling anyone who will listen that man is by his nature incorrigibly sinful and incapable of perfection.

If this is meant as a novelette about a very simple fellow who takes a long time to discover the obvious and cannot bear it when he finds it out, it is admirable; but if it is meant to be a larger comment on modern life or any life, it is poor stuff. Because many people take Camus' works with deep seriousness and con them for light on their own perplexities, it is necessary to say why I think so.

The sinfulness of man's nature is not news to anyone who has had a moderately religious upbringing. Every child is told that man is prone to sin, and that pride in good deeds is an especially pernicious form of sin. He is told to fight sin by means of the Four Cardinal Virtues, which he is urged to cultivate. They are Prudence (which boils down to common sense), Temperance (which means avoidance of extremes, even in good deeds and repentance, as these may become dangerous luxuries), Justice (meaning fairness toward everybody, including—and this is important — yourself), and Fortitude (which is courage, or guts, or whatever you want to call the quality which makes you get up again and go on when you have fallen — as you certainly will fall, many times).

These are not specifically Christian virtues, and so there is no reason why Camus, or any other intellectual who cannot stomach Christian doctrine, should deny their immense comforts to himself. There



Jacket Design

Rebecca West: In balance.

are specifically Christian virtues, called the Theological Virtues, and they are Faith, Hope and Charity. But as Camus rejects religion—it is "out of style" says Clamence—let us leave the Theological Virtues out of it.

Still, the Cardinal Virtues, as I have stated them, belong to theology, and the intellectuals are free to reject theology if they wish. But if theology will not do, why do they neglect modern psychology? Dr. Carl Jung would have set Clamence right in a brace of shakes. Over-emphasis of an intellectual attitude, he would have told him, inevitably begets the opposite of that attitude; strain too remorselessly to be a good chap, as Clamence did, and you will topple over backward into actions which will disgust you. True virtue comes from the most careful cultivation of the whole being, and not merely from an intellectual determination to be good. But perhaps Camus, or Clamence, would not like Dr. Jung, whose psychological system has sometimes been accused of mysticism.

Well, if Dr. Jung will not do, the conviction of sin and the folly of excess may be found in many philosophies. It was Heraclitus, about 500 B.C., who propounded the theory of *enantiodromia,* or the regulative function of opposites—whatever goes too far in any direction will turn into its opposite, and if you strive too vigorously for virtue you will certainly end up in vice; balance is everything, and all human progress toward virtue must be achieved by a balance of tensions. Surely even a modern intellectual could learn from Heraclitus without compromising himself?

If I were asked to give counsel to the modern intellectual school of novelists I should bid them to look into their own hearts and cultivate the Cardinal Virtues there, beginning with Fortitude, for they seem in the main to be a whining, hope-

less lot, worse than the Romantics. A show of courage, a recognition that despair is neither new nor incurable, would work wonders for them. I do not ask them to become Pollyannas—God forbid!—but only that they should deny themselves the flattering notion that this age is peculiarly and spectacularly damned.

In quite a different street from Camus as a novelist is Miss Rebecca West, whose latest work, *The Fountain Overflows*, I am happy to recommend. She is no Pollyanna, but she knows what courage is. She knows what sin, and spiritual pride, and despair can do to people, but she knows that there are realms in which the human spirit is admirable. Behind this curious book stand the courage and wisdom of the author, keeping everything—or almost everything—in balance.

The story is of an odd family, living in a suburb of London at the turn of the century; father is a crusading journalist, who makes up for his knightliness in public controversy by being a bit of a shabby crook at home (Miss West knows all about *enantiodromia*); mother has been a fine pianist, and she now pins her hopes on her daughters, two of whom are promising pianists, and one an excruciating violinist. Racked as it is by trouble of many kinds, this family has spiritual depth, and is never overcome. They have taproots striking into the deeps of the spirit, which is what Camus' characters have not.

Rebecca West is a fine story-teller. She keeps us breathless to know what comes next, and I fear that she abuses this gift, for she puts some serious improbabilities into her tale. But she can get away with it, and even make us like it while the nonsense is going on, as in the *poltergeist* passages in this book. Further, she has a remarkable understanding of children of a particular type—the children who know themselves to be adults, temporarily handicapped by the frustrating and humiliating disguise of childhood; I have never known better portraits of children of this sort than those in this book.

It is good news that there is to be a sequel to *The Fountain Overflows*. It is not a great novel, and it will not win the critical hosannas attending *The Fall;* but it is a far better novel than all but a few which have appeared within the past year, and better than many which have been loosely called "great" or which have maintained their places on the best-seller lists for weeks and months. It is a novel into which a woman of fine intellect and rich experience has put some of the substance of her life, and such books are always rare.

The Fall, by Albert Camus, translated by Justin O'Brien — pp. 147 — *McClelland & Stewart—$3.50.*

The Fountain Overflows, by Rebecca West —pp. 435—*Macmillan—$5.*

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Magic on the Concert Stage

by Frank Rasky

Despite her world celebrity she has no prima donna airs. She detests the cultural snobs and thinks Danny Kaye is the greatest genius since Chaplin.

LOIS MARSHALL, a 32-year-old Toronto soprano, has charmed audiences throughout Canada, the United States and Europe, by singing of stars in the sky and shepherds in the field, of the grief of women betrayed by their lovers and the passion of women wooed by new lovers, of a mother's delight in her baby, and of a worshipper's rejoicing in the Christ child. She has sung of these simple, elemental things with a kind of child-like innocence herself, as though they were never discovered before.

Miss Marshall is one of four Canadian concert stars who have returned home recently with international fame. The others are Glenn Gould, the Toronto piano prodigy, Maureen Forrester, the brilliant Montreal contralto, and Betty-Jean Hagen, the Calgary violin virtuoso. Miss Marshall on her tours has won over the most exacting critics by the purity of her performances. She has no bag of stage tricks.

Indeed, after she sang last month before a crowd of 3,000 at Toronto's Massey Hall (people had queued up for blocks and 500 had to be turned away), the *Toronto Telegram* headlined its review by George Kidd: "Miss Marshall Looks And Sings Like An Angel". When she sang in Amsterdam last year, the critics leaped to their feet to cheer, and one of them wrote, "Even we most jaded of concert-goers forgot objectivity, with tears in our eyes under the spell of this miracle."

Her magic is partly based on the incredible power and range of her voice. It is an instrument that can drop to a low D, vault to a middle C, then soar to the heights of a top F sharp. She can manipulate it with extraordinary versatility, in six languages, from Spanish to Yiddish, and skims effortlessly from coloratura to lyric soprano to dramatic soprano to mezzo soprano. It has won her virtually every Canadian musical award and Canada's highest concert fee—up to $1,500 for a performance, which nets her, before taxes and Columbia Concert Management expenses, an estimated $50,000 a year. Her voice has drawn a gasp of *"Bravissima!"* from Arturo Toscanini in New

Marshall in "The Magic Flute".

York's Carnegie Hall, and from Sir Thomas Beecham in London's Royal Festival Hall, it elicited a rapturous, "What a voice . . . The biggest winner for years!"

Critics around the world have used simile and hyperbole in efforts to define the elusive quality of her luminous stage personality. They seem baffled by her natural flair for being able to wrap up an audience in her warm embrace. She has been likened to Patti, Melba, Marian Anderson, and Victoria De Los Angeles. She has been "a tragedienne in the grand manner, who trills with compassion, with a broken heart, with melancholy of a rainy autumn day". She has been exalted for her "roguish humor with Mahler, singing like the breeze of a spring morning". Her singing of Mozart's *Exsultate, Jubilate* has been described as exacting "the technical control of a diamond cutter, the insights of an X-ray, and the courage of a lion". And when she sang "I know that my Redeemer liveth" from Handel's *Messiah*, it was with "the ardor of an evangelist," as though she were singing especially to eight nuns seated up in a box in a community of understanding.

Offstage, Miss Marshall is no sugary and ethereal Little Nell. When she was interviewed recently at Zuchter's Kosher Restaurant in Toronto, over a dinner of *gefulte* fish, soup with *matzoh* balls, and roast chicken with *kugel* potato pudding, she displayed a robust sense of humor. She loves spinning Cockney dialect stories. Slightly over five feet, two inches, she has a singer's well-developed chest, warm brown eyes, and brown hair simply bound back in a chignon. She would like to lose 10 of her 135 pounds. "Golly," she exclaims heartily, "my diet keeps growing more flexible. But before every concert, I must eat a steak for strength, and after it, a ham sandwich for the letdown."

Despite her world celebrity, she has no prima donna airs about her. She detests cultural snobs, and has never forgiven a woman reporter who once quoted her as saying all non-classical music was "junk". She thinks the score of *My Fair Lady* is delightful, and is enchanted with Harry Belafonte's *Banana Boat* calypso. She considers the *Pogo* comic strip a work of art, and Danny Kaye the greatest comic genius since Charlie Chaplin.

She is easily moved to tears or laughter by the best in any artistic field whether poetry, drama, or music. "I'm awfully emotional," she says. "Tears have been a bugbear all my life. I've never broken down in public. But when I'm learning a piece of music that's poignant and heartfelt, I'm so deeply affected that I feel I must escape it to weep."

That worldly pianist, Ignace Paderewski, refused to have anyone sit behind him at a concert, so he could look at the house and count the customers while playing. But Miss Marshall is so entranced with the music that she is often only dimly aware of the audience. Once, when she was singing the *St. Matthew Passion* in Massey Hall, the audience was following the words in the program and Miss Marshall was lost in the beauty of Bach. At the dramatic moment when she sang, "For love my Savior now is dying", hundreds of listeners simultaneously turned the page in their program. "The bullet-like crackle so pierced my spell," she says, "I almost fainted in fright."

Lois Marshall recalls that music always sounded through the three-storey house where she was born on Ellerbeck Avenue in the Danforth section of Toronto. Her father, David, an Irish-Scottish sales clerk in the linen department at the T. Eaton Co., sang about the house in a deep bass voice. Her mother, Florence, sang her eight children to sleep with Irish lullabies. Lois herself used to put her younger sisters to sleep by composing fairy stories and mimicking the lugubrious noises of animals.

When Lois was two-and-a-half, her legs were paralysed with polio, and it wasn't until she was eight that she recovered enough to go to school, wearing braces. At home, stretched out on a bed, she lived in the world of her imagination, singing to the opera recordings collected by her brother, Fred. Her voice impressed the music teacher at Wellesley Orthopedic School, Elsie Hutchinson.

Because Lois was painfully shy, Miss

Hutchinson devised a way of letting her give a school concert. While all the pupils sat at their classroom desks, Miss Hutchinson played the piano, and Lois sang out in the empty main corridor, her voice pouring through the open classroom doors.

When Lois was 14, Miss Hutchinson took her to the Royal Conservatory of Music to take lessons from Weldon Kilburn. Her brother, Fred, who was in Kilburn's choir at Anglican St. Alban's Church, depicted Kilburn as an ogre; Lois remembers trembling with fear as she walked up the stairs at the Conservatory to take her first lesson.

Kilburn, (her accompanist and teacher for the last 18 years, a 50-year-old perfectionist with bushy locks of iron-gray hair, from Lloydminster, Sask.,) was struck by the girl's passionate feeling for music. "But I had no idea of her potential until her first recital a year later," he recalls. "Alone in the studio with me, she couldn't give. She was tight, technique-bound. But then, before 100 people, she burst into *Lo, Hear The Gentle Lark,* and suddenly she was tremendously out-giving. I was astounded. It was as though a gusher of oil were freed."

Lois quit school to take a job with the T. Eaton Co., first as a stenographer, then as complaint adjuster in the mail-order department. She amazed the Eaton's Operatic Society by stepping out of the chorus and singing the lead role in *Princess Ida,* when the star took ill.

All the while, through scholarships, tours, and Hallmark recording sessions, she continued to subject herself to the whiplash discipline of Kilburn's training. He would alternately scald her savagely with invective and rib her jokingly as "the Louse".

"Even now," says Miss Marshall, as she is preparing to give recitals this summer at the Stratford, Ont., Festival, the Edinburgh Festival, and to tour England, Germany and Holland, "Weldon keeps at, and at, and at me. I get mad at myself, because I can't give what he wants. But I know he must be something of a dictator. I ease my frustration by kidding him as 'Nodlew Nrublik'—his name spelled backwards."

On his part, Kilburn thinks she has finally conquered her over-dramatic intensity. Oblivious to the audience, she used to shut her eyes, clench her fists with her thumbs stuck rigidly upward, and weave all over the stage, emotionally immersed in the music.

"Instead of shutting out her audience," says Kilburn, having tamed her gyrations, "she can now share fun with them. She balances her repertoire with a light touch. She can do the pastels, as well as the scarlets and purples of pure passion. The audience loves her when she shows she's also a marvellous little actress, mimicking the funny animal sounds in *I Bought Me A Cat.*"

QUIZ

On the "Titanic" Disaster

by Bergen Evans

Is it true that the *Titanic* band was playing "Nearer My God to Thee" when the ship went down?

NO IT WASN'T, not then nor at any time after the ship hit the iceberg. Yet the popular assumption, perpetrated in literature by such people as Noel Coward in his well-known play, *Cavalcade,* is that it was.

"Loud ragtime".

While lifeboats were being loaded, the fine eight-piece band, directed by Wallace Henry Hartley, played loud, cheerful ragtime. After the last boat had been lowered, at 2:05 a.m., the music was still lively ragtime. Five minutes later, while the crowd waited on deck and a few prayed with a clergyman, the band played on.

At 2:15, when the bridge dipped under and the sea rolled aft along the Boat Deck, the Bandmaster tapped his violin and the band stopped playing ragtime and began the Episcopal hymn "Autumn". Soon came the dip which upset instruments and musicians.

When the *Titanic* went down, at 2:20 a.m., the band was not playing.

Did the captain and officers of the *Titanic* go down with the ship?

"No one knows".

THE CAPTAIN, chief officer, and first and sixth officers did. The second, third, fourth and fifth officers survived as commanders of lifeboats.

No one really knows what happened to Captain Edward J. Smith. There is no evidence to support the claim that he shot himself. Fireman Harry Senior has told the more plausible story that after the *Titanic* sank he saw the captain in the water holding a child. Also victims of drowning were Chief Officer H. F. Wilde, First Officer William Murdoch and Sixth Officer James P. Moody, all of whom worked efficiently at evacuating the ship right up to the sinking.

Second Officer Charles Herbert Lightoller, who was to live to help in the evacuation of Dunkirk, dived into the water at 2:15 a.m., ten minutes after the last boat had been lowered and just five before the *Titanic* went down, and managed to cling to the overturned Collapsible B. Third Officer Herbert J. Pitman, on orders of First Officer Murdoch, was in charge of the second lifeboat lowered (Number 5 at shortly after 12:45 a.m.). It was Pitman who looked at his watch as the *Titanic* went down and recorded the time at 2:20 a.m. Fourth Officer Joseph Boxhall took into the water shortly after 1:45 Boat Number 2. He was followed by Fifth Officer Harold Lowe, commanding Boat Number 14.

Is it true that the *Titanic* was "unsinkable?"

"The bow sank".

NO, THOUGH as Walter Lord shows in *A Night to Remember,* everyone, with some reason thought she was. For example, when this question was asked a deck hand carrying luggage aboard at Southampton, from which the *Titanic* sailed on her fateful voyage, he answered, "God Himself could not sink this ship".

Certainly her watertight construction was so remarkable as to encourage such extravagant claims. She had a double bottom. She also had sixteen watertight compartments formed by fifteen watertight bulkheads across the ship. The *Titanic* could easily have kept afloat with any two compartments flooded, and no one could imagine anything worse than a collision which would pierce the hull and damage one bulkhead. She could stay afloat with as many as four of her first *five* compartments flooded.

Unfortunately, all of her first *six* compartments were penetrated by the iceberg, and, to make matters worse the bulkheads did not go high enough, so as the bow sank compartments began to fill further aft.

Lively Land of Ancient Culture

by Fred Latham

A LUCKY COMBINATION of tropical latitudes and cool highland valleys go together to make Mexico an ideal spot to enjoy either a winter or summer vacation. Picturesque scenery, Spanish-colonial architecture, Indian folklore and a relaxed "mañana" atmosphere help complete the picture.

Canadian travellers demand comfort wherever they go. In Mexico they find it in modern hotels and resorts at most of the country's leading scenic highlights, spas and beaches.

So attractive is Mexico's display of fascinating places to visit and things to do, that easy access to Mexico by road, train and air results in most hotels being booked up well in advance. This year, more than ever, Cook's Travel Service reports, reservations should be made before leaving home, especially if a visit to Mexico is to include several places.

Descriptive literature can be obtained from authorized travel agencies, plus special information on escorted tours or independent trips.

Practically everyone gravitates to Mexico City as a lively capital and central starting point for most of the country's worthwhile highlights. Most popular of these, according to yearly records, are the nearby prehistoric Pyramids of the Sun and Moon at Teotihuacan, the "butterfly-net" fishermen of Lake Patzcuaro in the Tarascan Indian country, the Spa of San José de Purua, Taxco with its silver shops, and Acapulco's beaches on Mexico's "Riviera of the Pacific."

Shopping in famous Taxco.

Also: Puebla with its onyx shops, Fortin de las Flores where early morning gardenias are scattered on the waters of the swimming pool, Querétaro and the "Hill of the Bells" where Emperor Maximilian fired a firing squad, San Miguel Allende's artists' paradise of quaint markets and Spanish-colonial plazas.

Mexico City is attractive both for historic sights and gay night life. Nearly everyone visits the Castle of Chapultepec built by the Emperor Maximilian, the Flower Market, the old Cathedral, and the archeological Museum for those who have the time and desire to study Mexico's turbulent past — the Conquistadores, the Aztecs, Mayans and other Indian civilizations.

Before leaving Mexico City tourists should know the best times to visit other areas. Tuesday is market day at Patzcuaro, for example, Xochimilco is at its brightest with the arrival of Sunday morning crowds.

Xochimilco's so-called "floating gardens" are unique, even though they "float" no more. When the Conquistadores under Cortes first pushed with fire and sword towards what is now Mexico City, they

Acapulco remains a "must".

WHO IS MONACO'S TRUE HEIR?

An English pub-keeper who bears Prince Rainier's family-name of Grimaldi offers an interesting historical argument to prove he should be the rightful heir to the Monaco throne. He's comfortable in his Kentish pub and regards Rainier as a "fine fellow" but he admits it would be nice to fly the Monaco pennant on his ancient Austin.

CANADA'S 70 LOST WOMEN

There are only 70 women in Canada's women's penitentiary compared with 5,000 inmates in our eight penitentiaries for men. Journal editor Helen Kirk visited these 70 women at Kingston, Ont., talked to matrons, prison psychiatrists, social workers and penal reformers and reports to Journal readers on the perplexing political and moral issues centred around this 20-year-old prison.

THE ONLY SENSIBLE WAY TO SLIM

Professor E. W. McHenry of the Department of Nutrition, School of Hygiene, University of Toronto, writes in Journal to end the currently raging controversy over hundreds of different diets appearing in practically every publication as well as on TV and radio. There can be only one way to slim, and that is to eat less food says Prof. McHenry. But let's be sensible about it, and suit diet to our way of life and the amount of work we do.

WHAT TO WEAR TO WORK

In fashions for the office, Journal fashion editors have interviewed Canadian employers to find out what the boss thinks. The key word of their opinions is moderation. Keep the frills for after five. Most employers feel that smartness and care are the essentials. That suits and good dresses, rather than bobby socks and sloppy-joe outfits, reflect a good attitude to work. "And please", comes the general managers plea, "Don't take a bath in 'evening in hong kong' before coming to work."

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came upon the water-canal fortress "imperio" of Xochimilco, or the "Place-of-the-flowerbeds." These were actually floating "chinampas" of entwined boughs and twigs supporting a layer of soil and planted with flowers.

Time went on and the Spaniards took over and settled down. Eucalyptus and trees were planted on the "chinampas" and gradually sent down deep roots until nowadays they're small islands.

Elsewhere in Mexico time has stood still. Particularly among the Tarascan "butterfly-net" fishermen of Lake Patzcuaro. They still skim over the shallow lake in hollowed-out tree-trunk canoes, dipping in their net-paddles shaped like huge butterfly wings and bringing them out with a twist of the wrist which flips a catch of "pez blanco", or white fish, into the canoe. These small fish, fried crisp, are a prized local delicacy.

Patzcuaro offers a picturesque town of narrow streets, tree-lined plazas and ornately decorated public fountains. Most of the houses are one-storey, built on land sloping up from the lake.

Not far from Mexico City, at Teotihuacan, mystery shrouds the origin of the famous pyramids. Here a vanished pre-Mayan race built a 216-foot-high monument to the sun and a smaller pyramid, of some 151 feet, named in honor of the moon. Massive monuments of sun-baked adobe and blocks of volcanic rock, the two pyramids must have meant something of great importance to the civilization which produced them. In some aspects they recall Egypt; in others they're quite different.

Southwest of Mexico City, Taxco's narrow streets lead up and down rugged hills, sheltering a maze of small shops which offer local-worked silver objects and souvenirs, brightly colored baskets and varied designs in hand-made jewelry. Burros trudge along the cobblestones, adding an authentic "manana" touch.

Fortunately for visitors, Taxco has been declared a national monument, in order to preserve its "picture-book" character. This means that new construction must conform to Spanish-colonial traditional concepts — wrought-iron "rejas", fountains that tinkle in cool patios.

"South of the Border, down Mexico way," the tourist will find both the quaint past and comfortable present in a satisfying blend of bright colors and music.

No matter whether a trip to Mexico includes merely the capital city plus a few days on the white sands at Acapulco or takes in a dozen or so other sights visitors can look forward to a thrilling time, judging by travel agency records. This seems to be true whether they travel on their own, or as members of an escorted party by automobile with an English-speaking driver. In other words; "Viva una visita a Mexico!"

The Uneven Future for Chemical Industry

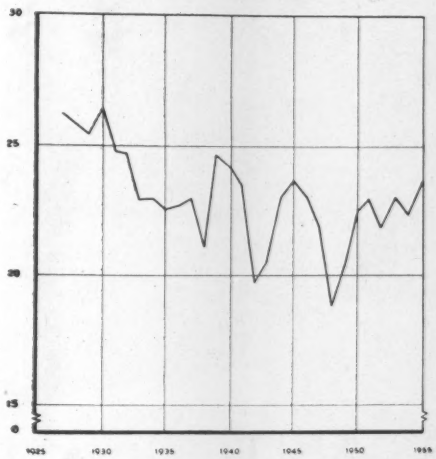
by H. Greville Smith

ONE OF THE MOST significant business developments of recent years has been the widespread attempt to eliminate guesswork from company planning and development. The work of the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects has further stimulated interest in forecasting, and has encouraged Canadians to think as never before in terms of the long-term outlook for the economy. Industrial management, recognizing that every business decision implies a forecast in one form or another, has been placing ever greater reliance on market analysis, statistics and projections to provide a more accurate indication of the future course of events.

Sometimes, however, this concentration on the future, combined with recent progress in statistical sources and methods, leads to a degree of pre-occupation with the quantitative aspects of analysis; the study of the factors influencing the mathematical probabilities can tend to assume secondary importance. Accordingly, most of what follows is devoted to a discussion of the principal factors which are likely to affect the future of the chemical industry; specific forecasts will not be emphasized.

The findings of the recently released report of the Gordon Commission, as well as the views of most economists and others regarding this country's future, are based on the expectation that Canada's rate of growth over the next decade or two will be similar to that which we have experienced during the past ten years. Broadly, this optimism is founded on the following factors: first, the rapid pace of population increase, based on high birth and immigration rates; second, the continuance of heavy capital expenditures, with attendant increases in productivity; third, the steady diversification of the Canadian economy, combined with our improved knowledge of how to moderate, through public and private action, the extremes of the business cycle; and finally, the expected strength of United States and world demand for the products of our forests, our mines and our oil wells.

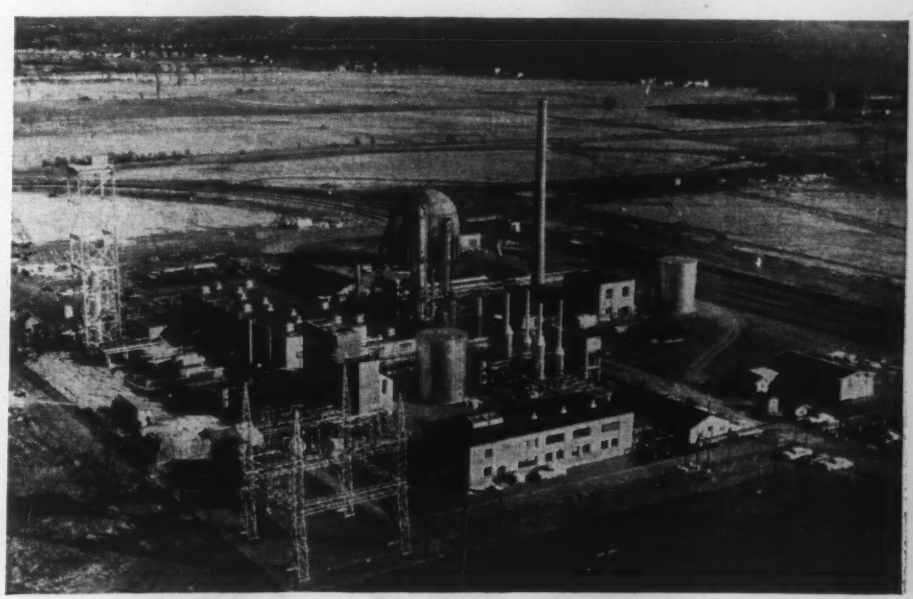
IMPORTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF CANADIAN CONSUMPTION OF CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS



If these forecasts are fulfilled, the outlook for the market for chemicals during the years to come is promising indeed. The chemical industry has always been intimately associated with each emerging phase of Canada's economic development. Chemicals derived from indigenous raw materials were essential for pulp bleaching, mineral processing and many other aspects of natural resource development.

More recently, the industry's association with the natural resource industries has become still closer and has been strengthened. Thus, a sizeable petrochemical industry has arisen based on the development of the petroleum resources of the western provinces, and the exploitation of the vast uranium deposits of northern Ontario has had a profound impact on the markets for many industrial chemicals, particularly sulphuric acid. But the composition of the chemical industry has been changing. Just as the economy as a whole is more diversified, and less dependent on foreign sources of supply for many secondary manufacturers, than was the case two or three decades ago, so the economy's need for chemicals has expanded steadily into the more advanced types, such as plastics and other synthetic organic products.

This close relationship between the chemical industry and the economy as a whole makes it possible to make an approximate estimate, subject to the usual qualifications, of the quantity of chemicals which will be required for any given



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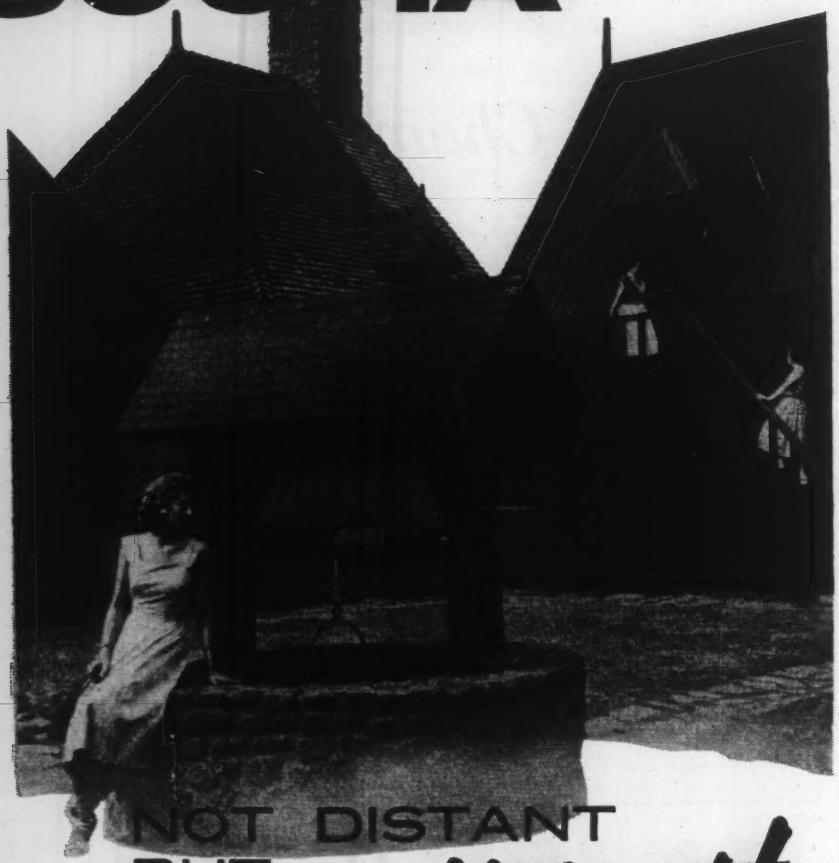

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volume of industrial production in future years. Thus, on the basis of the Gordon Commission's forecast of the gross national product a decade hence, we may expect that the demand for chemicals and allied products in 1965 will be practically double what it is today.

If chemical consumption in Canada is going to increase at such a pace, to what extent will Canadian chemical producers be able to participate in the advance? In other words, what part of the increase in the market will be satisfied by imports? It is in finding an answer to this question particularly that the statistical approach to forecasting has its most serious limitations, and the need to consider other than quantitative factors is most important.

In discussing this subject it is convenient to divide the market for chemicals into two parts: that associated closely with the processing of natural resources; and that catering to the secondary manufacturing industries. Although the distinction is not an exact one, it is nevertheless true that the first category includes most of the inorganic industrial chemicals, and the second consists largely of synthetic organic products.

The ability of Canadian producers to retain their present large share of the market for the first group of chemicals is very promising. As Canada's resources are developed more and more intensively, and as chemical technology keeps pace with the need for more efficient methods of processing these resources, inorganic chemicals such as caustic soda, chlorine and sulphuric and other industrial acids will be needed in greatly enlarged tonnages. The natural advantages of the Canadian producer, such as proximity to large-volume markets and the availability of raw materials and cheap power, ensure that demand for most such chemicals will continue to be satisfied principally by the domestic industry; indeed, the relative importance of imports may fall still lower than at present.

For the second group of advanced synthetic organic chemicals, many of which were unknown or unused in industry until comparatively recent years, the prospect may be different. Despite the rapid advance which is foreseen in the Canadian requirements for these chemicals, we may expect that foreign producers will continue to obtain a very substantial share of the market in the foreseeable future.

Space does not permit a detailed explanation of this prediction. Some of the factors involved can, however, be presented briefly.

First, and most important, there is the familiar problem of producing for a limited domestic market. The population of Canada is barely one-tenth of that of the United States, and secondary manufacturing, in which the synthetic organics

are mainly employed, is relatively undeveloped in this country. Thus it is often uneconomic to build Canadian plants large enough to compete with large, low-cost installations in other countries. In contrast, the industrial inorganics find their principal uses, as has been mentioned, in the resource industries which cater to large-volume export markets and which therefore need much larger amounts of chemicals than would be required for domestic markets alone.

Second, tariffs on most of the synthetic organics are too low to counterbalance the competitive advantages enjoyed by producers in other countries, leaving the Canadian market open to damaging foreign competition.

Finally, the high value per pound of many of these chemicals makes unit transport charges relatively cheap over long distances, in contrast to many of the industrial chemicals which are often priced at only a few cents a pound.

Import competition, for these reasons, is likely to continue for many years as a dominant feature of the Canadian market for synthetic organic chemicals. Nevertheless, some plants to produce such chemicals will continue to be built in Canada as domestic firms move to expand their existing markets through integration and diversification of facilities and as foreign chemical companies seek to increase their direct participation in the Canadian economy. As a result of intense domestic and foreign competition, in conjunction with market limitations and large expenditures for product development, research and capital investment, profitability in this field in Canada is not likely to match that enjoyed by United States chemical producers during recent years.

To sum up, then, the Canadian chemical industry can look forward to a market for its products which, though expanding steadily, will be vigorously contested by foreign producers, particularly in the area of synthetic organic chemicals. This will not mean, of course, that the Canadian chemical industry will be unable to expand in future years; the degree to which chemicals are essential to economic growth, and the demonstrated ability of the chemical industry to adjust to changing economic circumstances, whether favorable or unfavorable, ensure that it will participate in the growth of Canada as an industrial nation. What it does mean is that the potential of the chemical industry, in terms of diversification and contribution to the Canadian economy, will not be fully realized unless tariffs are made a more positive factor in promoting its growth.

Mr. Smith is President of Canadian Industries Limited.

Protection of Title in Canada

by William Sclater

WHEN A PURCHASER buys land, "the purchaser must satisfy himself by an exhaustive scrutiny and review of all deeds, wills, marriages, heirships and other documents and events by which the property has been conveyed, mortgaged, leased, devised, transmitted, during a considerable period of time that no loophole exists whereby an adverse claim can enter or be good."

The quotation is from the article on "Land Titles" in the *Encylopaedia Britannica*. It explains the purpose of a new insurance company which has entered Canada to write title insurance. This is the Lawyers Title Insurance Corporation of Richmond, Virginia, which is licenced to do business in Ontario under the name of the Ontario Title Insurance Agency Limited, with offices in Toronto. It is also licenced in the province of Quebec.

Title insurance is an application of the principles of liability insurance to the risks and hazards of real estate titles. It clears the air of doubt in the matter of title and makes possible a freer atmosphere for the sale and negotiation of titles to real estate, particularly by sellers and buyers of large mortgage blocks. If any snags develop in any of the titles involved, the title insurance provides coverage against such chance.

Snags can develop, and most unexpectedly in some cases. More than one homeowner has discovered, through the bankruptcy of the builder of his home, that he does not own title to the lot on which it is built.

Surveys can be wrong. It's no fun to learn that two or three feet of the lot you've built on belongs to someone else.

There are cases where the unknown heir of a former owner has appeared to challenge title. Liens for former street-paving or other improvements may be overlooked, to turn up later. An old mortgage or some back taxes may be outstanding through clerical error. A lawyer can search a title in all good faith and still be unable to detect all possible title flaws.

These are among some of the reasons advanced in favor of title insurance.

We have two titles systems in Canada, the Land Act and Registry systems.

The Land Titles Act is an application of the Torrens system, which originated in South Australia and is widely followed in Great Britain, the United States of America, Canada and other countries. It is an adaption of the simple ship register system to the registration of land. It gives a guarantee of title. In those sections of Ontario where it is operative it is backed by the province and provides compensation for any person wrongfully deprived of land bought under the system, or by reasons such as fraud, omission or error.

While it is universal in the western provinces it is not so in southern Ontario. Only Toronto and the county of York, Ottawa and the county of Carleton, St. Thomas and the county of Elgin, Ontario County and the provisional judicial districts where patents from the Crown are automatically registered therein, are included in the system so far. Cost of registration under it is ¼ of 1% of the applicant's valuation of land, and 1/10th of 1% of buildings, plus fees for administration expenses which are based on the value of the property.

Even in areas where the Torrens system is in effect, in the United States for example, title insurance is also used widely, providing what is, in effect, a supplementary coverage.

The Registry system is, in reality, a registry of documents in existence, pertaining to land titles, in their chronological order of record, on an abstract of title. This is in no sense a guarantee.

When you purchase title insurance on your land you pay a single premium and receive a policy of insurance that guarantees to indemnify you against loss or damage due to title defects; that protects your investment against human error of lawyers, surveyors or others concerned; and defends your title in all legal actions and proceedings, at its expense, in accordance with the terms of the policy.

You pay title insurance premium just once, when you take it out. There is no annual renewal of policy. It is something you buy just once on a piece of property. If you sell the property the policy stays with you. The buyer must take out his own title insurance. If the title should ever be challenged by the buyer or any future buyer, or anyone else, the policy is always there to protect your interest.

Premium rates for title insurance are $4 per $1,000 for the first $50,000 or any fraction thereof. As the coverage is increased the lower the rate becomes. For amounts over $500,000 for example, the rate is scaled down to $2 per $1,000.

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Some Investment Principles

by J. Ross Oborne

SEPARATING man from the apes, in the sense of economic development, is the employment of capital.

The development of human society through the various stages of hunting, fishing and agriculture to the present industrial stage has been a progression in the use of capital. In the economic sense, capital has always been employed in terms of tools and implements, but it has been only in the last two hundred years that man has progressed from individual hand production to machine and quantity production.

The change from hand labor to the use of machines necessitated a growth of capital to be used to acquire these machines, which in turn would increase future production.

In order to create this capital to be used for a future good, saving had to take place. Some people had to be willing to endure wants with the expectation of satisfying them more fully in the future.

In essence the tremendous growth of industry on the North American continent has come about because of savings. A great pool of savings through the years, generated both internally and externally, has created our present high standard of economic society through its investment.

We are all savers in one way or another. We save through insurance, pensions, mortgages and banks as well as in many other ways. We all save, but most of us leave the employment of our capital to others. No one questions the wisdom of the bank or the insurance company or the trust company in the choice of investments for our capital. Few of us are concerned about how these institutions employ our savings, as the safety of our investment is unquestioned. Basically, we all realize that in our own financial progress, until we reach a certain stage, our savings are better entrusted to the judgment of those who act as the repository for our funds.

Some of us though, in a growing country like ours, are finding that our basic needs are being filled. We are finding that we have an adequate amount of insurance, that our homes are paid for and that our savings account is sufficient to meet a rainy day.

Any of us who have reached this point in our economic development should give consideration to an investment program of our own. The "savers" who have reached this stage have learned a good many things about capital.

Most of us, first of all, have learned how to save and that regular systematic saving is a good thing. Also, that "forced saving" carries with it a fee of some kind that is paid to the institution that helps in the saving process. For example, we might have learned the difference between "term" and "endowment" insurance policies and that if we die our estate receives only a fixed face value amount irrespective of the size of the annual premium. Perhaps some of us have decided that we would prefer insurance in its true form as a protection for our family only in the event of our death, and that we would rather invest the difference saved in the premium, in our own way for our future estate.

Perhaps the systematic saver, with one eye on the future of this country, has decided that the return on capital from a banking institution is not in line with his plans for investment building.

To those with the ability and willingness to save and the desire to create a personal program of investment, a wide and interesting field is available.

Investment is not gambling, it is merely the employment of capital. When capital is employed there is always some degree of risk, whether it is in terms of a stone axe, a cow, a bond or a stock.

Canada is in urgent need of the savings of all her people. The rate of growth since the last war has far outstripped the ability of her people to provide sufficient savings. Capital from other countries has been welcomed and heavily drawn upon.

The avenues of investment are many and it is relatively simple for those with savings available for employment to put them to work wisely and profitably. Some bonds are available in small denominations and carry generous interest coupons. Shares of our companies may be obtained in almost any denomination. There is nothing to prevent any saver from participating and helping with his capital to build the economy of Canada.

And there is available today a wide variety of reputable sources of advice to which the saver may turn. These can be utilized in taking the first steps as well as in the building of a well-balanced estate.

How Teamwork Pays Off

In 1929 he left Canada because of "an urge to roam". After nine years in the U.S. he was asked to return. Now Managing Director of the Meat Packers Council of Canada, he believes that co-operation is the key to success.

AS ONE whose business activities have taken him into the fields of agriculture, sugar refining and automobile manufacturing, Earle Sydney Manning firmly believes that the ultimate success of *any* industry depends upon down-to-earth co-operation between producers, manufacturers and retailers.

In his present position of managing director of the Meat Packers Council of Canada, Manning is continually striving for co-operation between the 19 packing firms which operate 38 plants including three co-operatives in eight provinces. As he explains it, "the Meat Packers Council serves as the co-ordinating link between the livestock producers and the meat processors".

Earl Manning

Manning is well equipped to handle his job. His training began on the Lambton county farm near Forest, Ontario where he was born 55 years ago. There he learned early in life that, "if you don't do things for yourself, no one will do them for you".

After graduating from Forest Secondary School, Manning entered the Ontario Agricultural College at 17, graduating four years later with a BSA degree.

Instead of returning to the family farm he went to work in Chatham, Ontario, as a chemist for the Dominion Sugar Co. He stayed there six years, until as he puts it, "I began to get the urge to roam". The "urge" turned out to be in the direction of the "greener fields" of the United States, and in 1929 Manning left Canada and got a job in the parts and service division of the Chevrolet Motor Co. in Flint, Michigan. In less than a year he was promoted to supervisor of the Parts and Service Division. But he says he often felt he had "fallen into a large sea without a life jacket" instead of the "greener fields" he had expected below the border.

In 1938, during a weekend visit to his home town, he was asked by a neighbour if he would come back to Canada and the agricultural field. The neighbour was Samuel E. Todd, an executive with the Meat Packers Council of Canada. Manning went to Toronto for a meeting with the directors of the organization, and was hired as assistant secretary. Five years later he became secretary-treasurer, and in 1952 he was appointed managing director.

From his modest office on Bay St. in downtown Toronto, Manning puts in an average of nine hours a day supervising the Council's activities relating to the primary production, marketing and processing of livestock, an industry which last year accounted for one-third of the total Canadian farm income. In addition to these duties a great deal of his time is spent in matters dealing directly with the meat consumer. "We must assure the public that member packers, who have millions of dollars invested in plants and equipment, share with the producers the responsibility of maintaining high standards".

In spite of his long office hours he always loads his briefcase before he takes the forty-five minute drive (in a Pontiac) to his six-room ranch-style bungalow in Etobicoke, where he usually devotes one or two hours in the evening to his work.

During his "free" time, Manning takes an active part in many agricultural organizations. In 1954 he was elected president of the Canadian Council on 4-H clubs, being the first man from an industrial organization to assume the post. He is also past president of the Central Ontario Branch of the Agricultural Institute of Canada; a director of the Royal Agricultural Fair; honorary chairman of the marketing committee of the Royal Winter Fair. During World War II, he served in an advisory capacity with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

While he is optimistic about the future, Manning stresses the challenges the future holds for his industry. "We must continue to find new and better methods of packing. At the same time we must keep down the cost of doing business. This can best be achieved through teamwork between the producer, packer and retailer."

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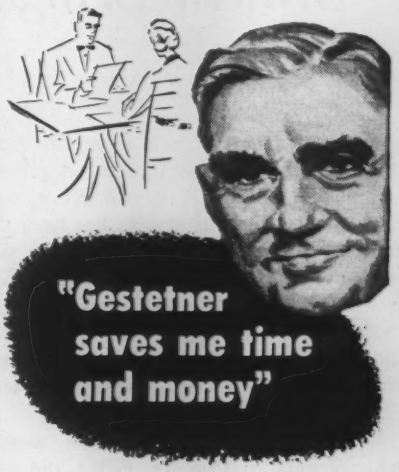

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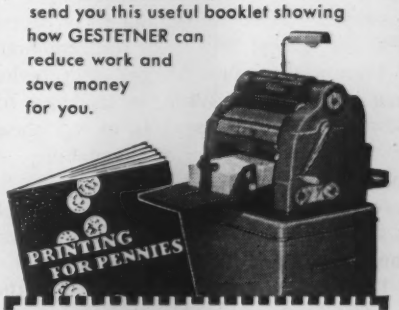

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Growth Brings Danger Signals

by C. M. Short

ONE OF THE outstanding economic facts of the world is the unprecedented growth during the past year of production and trade in Canada. This growth has been the subject of much praise both inside and outside Canada, notably by politicians in this country who take credit for just about everything on the favorable side and, of course, refuse to assume responsibility for any excesses which might lead Canada into difficulties.

Without decrying any of the worthy achievements in Canada during the past year, it seems apparent that some excesses in this country now call for corrective remedies if Canada is to get back to a healthy economic condition. This view is quite contrary to opinions expressed in New Year statements by many public, professional and business authorities.

I have read more than fifty forecasts for 1957, many of which were contradictory, some even fantastic in prediction and others just plain sales talks, based on the peculiar opinion of many businessmen and politicians that the national economy is dependent on the psychological factor of optimism. (This idea was even once expressed to me by a high financial authority in Ottawa.) However, in contradiction of this view, we have the statement by Finance Minister Harris a while ago:

"Canadians are trying to borrow at a rate which is outrunning the rate of savings by the rest of the community . . . Consumer credit outstanding is about $700 per family. This is 20 per cent higher than a year ago; 60 per cent higher than in 1953 . . . With the tendency for the overall rate of spending to run ahead of the over-all rate of availability of goods and services, it is difficult to believe that it is either useful or desirable at this time to have the stimulus of continued increases in consumer credit."

There is an almost universal belief that the United States is the most progressive country and therefore sets the economic pace for the rest of the world. But during the past year Canada actually outpaced the United States in several areas of economic growth.

Based upon official records of both countries, the Gross National Product in Canada has risen, in dollar terms, to about $30 billion, 10 per cent above that of the year previous, as compared with 5 per cent in the United States. Of course, this Gross National Product in Canada is not as large proportionately as that of its southern neighbor so the per capita of income from all the forms of activities that make up that Product is still lower than in the United States. So also is the standard of living in Canada, yet it is a remarkable fact that the personal income of this country increased over the past year by nearly 10 per cent, almost twice the increase recorded for American people. The higher rate in Canada is due to a proportionately greater rise in employment here, with wage rates rising by about 10 per cent, as compared with 6 per cent in the United States.

Industrial production increased by at least 7 per cent in Canada, and by not more than 2 per cent in the United States. The same rates of increase are recorded for retail trade in both countries. Corporation profits, before taxes, are more than 10 per cent higher in Canada than a year ago, and 3 per cent higher in the United States.

Fixed capital investment over the past year is about double that proportionately of the United States. Yet that country's Administration has warned both business and labor that their co-operation with the monetary authorities is necessary to prevent inflationary pressures from undermining the national economy. If such a warning is necessary in a country which has made much less progress relatively in the past year than Canada, it is not difficult to conclude that the Canadian economic system is in greater danger than its American counterpart.

It would be unwise to suggest that all self-interest in both business and labor circles be checked entirely, for then the country might be thrown into an economic recession of serious proportions, even into a major depression. But it does seem advisable to recommend that the great gains of the past year first be consolidated and that only the soundest and most essential new projects be undertaken until the supplies of money, materials and labor are sufficient to provide for further expansion on a broad front without exerting more inflationary pressures. And perhaps it is not too much to ask that some informal priorities on money and materials be set up by the major sources of these so that they be channelled into the strongest sections of our economic life.

Your Taxes

by Garfield P. Smith, CA

Bond Interest

Question: I purchased a $1,000 bond last August and I was required to pay the market price of the bond plus accrued interest from the last interest date. In computing my income for 1956 may I deduct the accrued interest paid from other interest subsequently received?

Answer: Yes. Where a bond is sold between interest dates, the accrued interest to the date of sale must be included in the vendor's income and may be excluded from the income of the purchaser.

Husband's Income

Question: In 1950, I gave my wife $4,000 in cash, which she immediately invested in dividend paying stocks. She has now sold the stocks for approximately $6,000 and has invested the proceeds in a second mortgage. While she owned the stocks, the dividends received were taxed in my hands. Now that the stocks have been sold, will I continue to be taxed on her income?

Answer: Yes. Where a husband transfers property to his wife, the income from such property is taxed as income of the husband as though such transfer had not been made. Where the transferred property has been sold, and a capital gain realized, any income arising from the investment of the proceeds will be taxed in the hands of the husband in total, and not merely the proportion of the investment represented by the value of the original property transferred.

Thus, while your wife has an investment which cost $6,000, and your actual contribution to her was only $4,000, you will be taxed on the income from the entire investment rather than only on two-thirds of such income. If your wife had property of her own which she obtained independently, then you would not be taxed on the income from such property.

Stock Purchase

Question: I am employed by a large corporation. The company has an arrangement whereby its employees can purchase shares in the company from time to time under prescribed conditions, and at a price considerably below the market value. If I purchase shares from the company at the reduced price, is there any likelihood of my having to pay income tax?

Answer: There may well be a tax liability. If you purchase the shares, a benefit shall be deemed to have been received

by you equal to the difference between the price paid and the value of the shares. The amount of the benefit may be included in your income, and the tax calculated in the normal manner, or if you so elect the tax may be calculated as follows:—

1. Compute the tax payable exclusive of the benefit.

2. Compute the ratio of the aggregate of your taxes to the aggregate of your income for the previous three years.

3. If the ratio thus obtained does not exceed 20% then no additional tax is payable on the benefit. If the ratio does exceed 20% then the excess ratio is applied to the benefit to arrive at the additional tax.

4. The tax payable is the total of the amounts computed in 1 and 3.

Example:

	1953	1954	1955
Income	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000
Exemptions	2,000	2,000	2,000
Taxable Income	8,000	8,000	8,000
Income Tax	1,840	1,720	1,640
Aggregate Income			30,000.
Aggregate Tax			5,200.
Ratio of aggregate tax to aggregate income			17 1/3%

Since this ratio is less than 20% no tax is payable on the stock option benefit. If the ratio were, say 30%, then the tax would be 10% of the benefit, i.e. the excess of the ratio over 20%.

Farming Losses

Question: I am a dentist and I own a farm which I operate as a hobby for recreation. I engage in considerable experimental work on the farm and have won several prizes at agricultural shows. If my farming operations result in a loss for the year, may I deduct the entire loss from my other income?

Answer: No. As farming does not form all or part of your chief source of income, the loss which may be deducted is limited to one-half of your farm loss before providing for depreciation, with the additional restriction that the maximum deduction may not exceed $5,000.

Insurance Policies

Question: I have an insurance policy on my life with my wife named as the beneficiary. In the event of my death, will the amount of such policy be included for succession duties purposes?

Answer: If the insurance premiums are paid by you or a personal corporation, then the amount will be included. On the other hand, if the premiums are paid by your wife, then the amount of insurance is not included for succession duties purposes.

The amount of life insurance you should own depends on many factors:

It depends on your income and occupation; the size of your family and whether your children will soon be self-supporting; your age and whether the time has come to start planning income for retirement.

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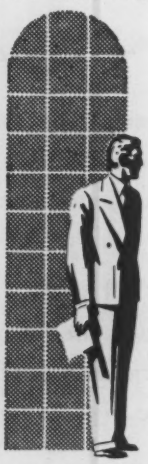

if you do not have a will

your property may not be divided as you would wish, to meet the needs of those you would protect.

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Ask for our booklet "Practical Hints on Planning Your Will".

OFFICES ACROSS CANADA FROM COAST TO COAST

Gold & Dross

Steep Rock

Can Steep Rock shareholders expect early dividend payments? The company has been operating for a dozen years without shelling out.—K.C., Halifax.

The market for Steep Rock shares has been for some time discounting the prospect of dividends and some clarification of policy may emerge from the company's annual meeting. In the meantime, it may be noted that directors have announced the desirability of paying dividends as soon as possible, subject to some earnings being used to build maximum production capacity and to maintain working capital in a period of tight money.

Working capital was increased by $9 million during 1956 to $16.5 million reflecting net earnings of $13.2 million or $1.64 a share. Debt at the end of 1956 consisted of $16.7 million 4½% bonds and $9 million 3¾% royalty loan. Debt interest charges would not appear seriously to preclude the possibility of dividends, although the chance of bond redemption, while not great, cannot be entirely dismissed. We shouldn't look for initial dividends to reflect too much of the company's current or indicated earnings.

Tax Advantages

Are there any tax advantages for the investor in one class of security as against another?—L.S., Chatham, Ont.

The answer is yes, although the complexity of the subject must be recognized. Any final application can only be arrived at in most cases after a discussion with a tax authority. In the meantime, a discussion of certain aspects of current law and practice in relation to taxation of income from securities may be helpful.

Interest received from bonds and debentures, and dividends received from preferred and common stocks are taxable like income from any other source. But there are important distinctions between bonds or debentures and stocks.

On bonds, tax is assessed only on net income, that is, what you received as interest less what you pay as accrued interest when you buy the bond. Appreciation in value of a bond or a premium received when a bond is called is not taxable. Conversely, you cannot claim a credit against income for a loss sustained as a result of a bond being called for redemption at price below what you pay.

On stocks, income is assessed on dividends received but 20% of these dividends can be applied as a credit against the net amount of income tax payable. This 20% credit can sometimes decide an investor in favor of preferred or common stocks as against bonds.

The big advantage of bonds is in the non-taxable gains in bonds selling at a discount. On a 5% bond selling at 95 and maturing in five years, you would pay income tax on the coupon rate of $50 per thousand per year but over a five-year period you would have $50 per thousand capital gain on which you would pay no tax. This would be important if you were in a high tax bracket.

An advantage attached to some common stocks is the periodic granting by the issuing company of rights to subscribe to additional shares below the market price. These rights can be sold and the proceeds treated as tax-free income. Incidentally, some investors—even those with wide experience in business—don't know anything about rights. We heard of one business man who was going to throw his Bell Telephone rights in the garbage can because he didn't want to take up additional stock. He didn't know the rights could be sold.

New Dickenson

What do you think about shares in the New Dickenson gold mine?—B.M., Port Arthur, Ont.

New Dickenson is in a strong position for a gold mine. It maintained production and ore reserves last year and netted 15.6 cents a share. It has three years' known ore reserves but an extension of this can be taken for granted.

The stock's price, around $1.40 a share, does not seem to place a premium on ore, prospects, plant and liquid assets. And you have to allow something for the possibility of the company making further finds on a property which has proved rich and lively.

These would probably have to be outstanding in order to stir the market, which is becoming increasingly allergic to gold stocks. The world is finding it can get along nicely without the yellow metal, although die-hard gold supporters blame inflation on the lack of a gold standard. Just how the free changing of a five-dollar bill into a gold piece would stem the forces of inflation, which spring partly from government freedom with other people's money, is not readily apparent.

Geco

What are the market prospects of the Geco copper mine?—N.B., Buffalo, N.Y.

There has been considerable clouding of the outlook for new copper producers as a result of the bottom falling out of the copper market. The decline came as no surprise to experienced metal men, who were talking 30-cent copper two years ago.

Geco is a promising property, well-sponsored (Mining Corp.) and should have a good earning power, even at lower copper prices. It has outlined by drilling an orebody with 15.2 million tons of

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Offers Valuable Rights to Shareholders

Shareholders of The Canadian Bank of Commerce have received warrants entitling them to subscribe for one new share of the Capital Stock of the Bank at $30 per share for each five shares held as of record February 15, 1957. This price is substantially below the current market price, and the offer provides a favourable opportunity for shareholders to subscribe for the additional shares to which they are entitled.

The current annual dividend rate is $1.40 and in addition to the regular quarterly payment on February 1, 1957, an extra dividend of $0.20 was paid.

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1.76% copper, 3.43% zinc and 1.77 ozs. silver. It will draw initial production, commencing next summer, from an area with copper values of more than 2%. Also aiding its early profits will be the three-year exemption from corporate income tax which new producers enjoy. It will treat 3,300 tons a day and should ultimately substantiate the earnings expectations which the current stock price reflects. In the meantime, the stock price may respond to developments in metal markets, which have as good a chance of being bearish as bullish.

A factor not to be overlooked in any live mining enterprise is the possibility of additional ore being discovered. It is an old saying that a good place to look for ore is near where you have found it. The market price of Geco presumably allows something for a possibility of other findings on the property.

Canadian Javelin

I would appreciate your views on Canadian Javelin. — H. J., Winnipeg.

Canadian Javelin has an impressive deposit of iron ore in the Wabush Lake district of Labrador and has been able to enlist the support of the Newfoundland government, which has guaranteed a $16.5 million bond issue. Proceeds are being used to build a railway connecting the iron fields with that common carrier, The Quebec, North Shore & Labrador Railway from the Knob Lake iron ranges to the trans-shipment port of Sept Isles on the St. Lawrence.

Javelin has put several million dollars into mine development and proposes to raise further substantial funds for construction of mining and processing plants and for equipment for the railway. It has lots of iron and plans to mine and ship some of it on its own account while sections of the property have been leased to others on a royalty basis.

The proposition has possibilities, providing the necessary financing can be secured but should still be viewed in the light of the future course of iron prices. These are now 2½ times their level of the early postwar period and have stimulated a wide search for new iron mines, of which Javelin is typical. A good many people are now looking at iron stocks in the light of the recent decline in copper, which has lost about 40% from its high levels of a year ago. Copper shares have gone with the metal.

In Brief

What kind of an iron prospect is El Sol? —K.J., Winnipeg.

Drilling at El Sol's Paponga Lake property, 65 miles north of Sioux Lookout, Ont., has indicated a large tonnage of low-grade magnetite iron. The commercial possibilities of making a concentrate, 60% iron, out of this material, which runs 31% iron, are under investigation.

What is the situation with regard to Acadia Uranium?—M.W., Calgary.

Like the old Acadians who got the heave-ho out of Nova Scotia, Acadia Uranium is seeking new territory.

What is the outlook for Pickle Crow?—F.J., Ottawa.

Looks like a dividend payer for a while yet.

How is Molybdenite Corp. doing?—S.T., Detroit.

Winning modest profits.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

NOTICE OF 292nd DIVIDEND

A quarterly dividend of fifty cents per share has been declared payable on the 15th day of April, 1957 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of March, 1957.

Montreal, Feb. 27, 1957.

S. C. SCADDING, *Secretary*

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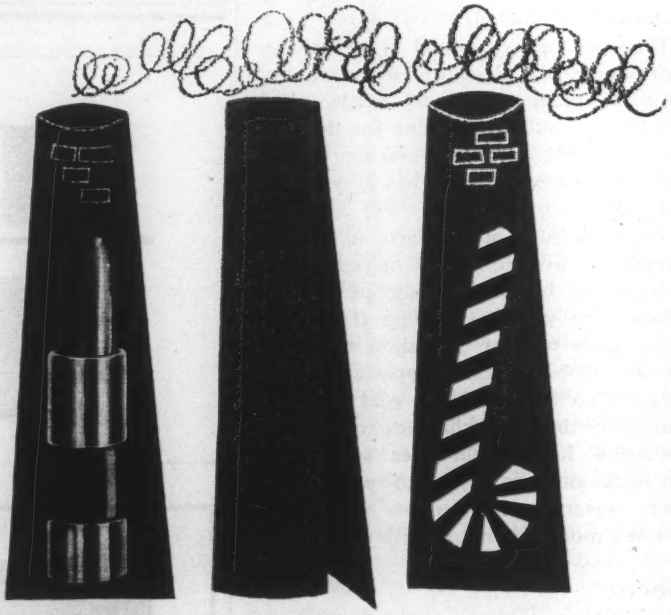

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Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

"HENRY Y. NOTT," chanted Jim, peering at the envelope on his colleague's desk. "What's the 'Y' for, Harry?"

He's always being asked that, and Henry's quite proud of the unusual name. "Yeo!" he replied. "From an ancestor of mine."

Jim laughed. "Of all the odd names! Sounds like the time of Canute, or King Arthur and the cakes!"

"After their time," said Henry, "but maybe you'd like to figure out the year he died." He jotted down some numbers on the envelope. "Multiply the third figure of the year by ten and subtract a number less than ten, and you get the square root of the year."

"You mean the year he died?" asked Jim, grabbing a sheet of paper. Henry nodded, but the other was already busy scribbling. Jim loves teasers, but what do you make of it? (44)

Answer on Page 38.

Chess Problem

by 'Centaur'

FOR FORTY YEARS or more the capture key-move has not been considered a fatal flaw by the intensive composer, but that means there could not be serious drawbacks. Most solvers look at them with a frown, which may be modified on close examination. But in the case of problem editors, many decline to submit such problems for solving in spite of any added difficulty. To mention that the key is a capture would be tantamount to giving the solution.

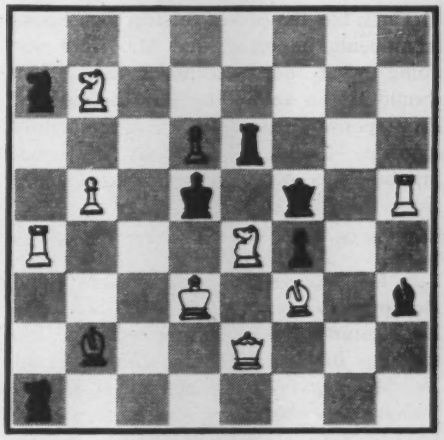
Solution of Problem No. 161

Key-move 1.Kt-K3, threatening 2. Kt-B5 mate. If P-B4; 2.QxB mate. If R-K4; 2.Q-Kt4 mate. If Kt-Q3; 2.Q-Q5 mate. If Kt-K2; 2.Kt-K6 mate.

This problem is noteworthy for two tries, or rather the thematic defenses in reply that do not work: 1.R-K3, defeated by B-B8 and 1.Kt-K4, defeated by Kt-R3.

Problem No. 162 by H. W. Bettmann.

White mates in two.



Eat, Drink and Be Wary

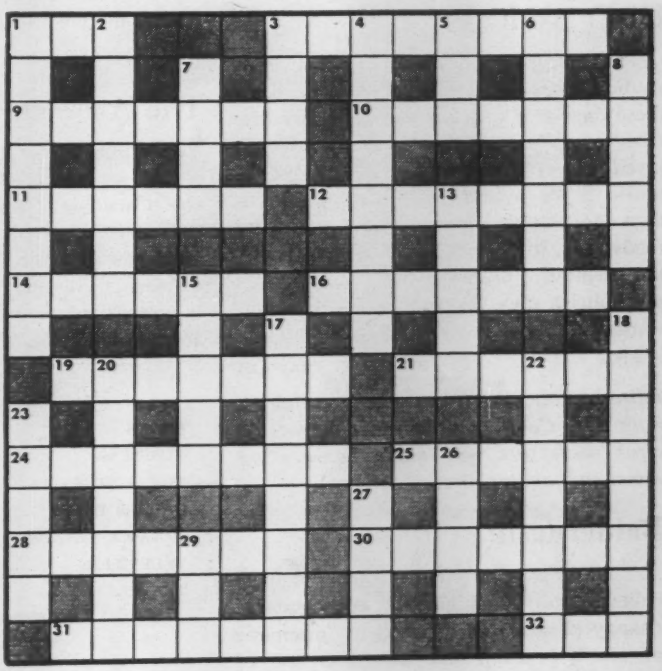
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 Some of its members are judges—of good liquor, no doubt. (3)
3 Strong drink was the end of the rooster! (8)
9 He's caught in a U.S.S.R. upheaval. (7)
10 Everyone is welcome at the 1A, though not one is there. (3, 4)
11 A sum of money for Rosinante? (6)
12 The one that lifts the 24, 23? (8)
14 Ward and win do, for names. (6)
16 Stewed, draped around the end of the 1A. (7)
19 His master's sole attendant? (7)
21 There's a woman for you! (6)
24, 23. It identifies the first dwelling on the street without charge. (3, 2, 3, 5)
25 A returned manuscript irritates, causing conceited grins. (6)
28 Wine for a 5, and where he gets it? (7)
30 Rent ice as a tempter. (7)
31 See 32
32, 31. Devil of a drink! (3, 5, 3)

DOWN

1 Liquor profits? (from not making any, no doubt). (8)
2 Get up, sir, you're on the fish—or is it the meat (7)
3 There's nothing in the CNE keeps you cooler. (4)
4 The cats! They go around with no clothes on for your entertainment. (8)
5 He makes tarts on a back street. (3)
6 Did Lois eat separate from others? (7)
7 Sounds like the spirit for spirits. (4)
8 Charges about a penny in England for good meals. (5)
13 They carry water from the sewer. (5)
15 A lot of meat entrées have been devoured. (5)
17 She certainly won't marry for love. (8)
18 Is it perverse to get in a jam? (8)
20 Put a peer to work. (7)
22 Head off the chariot inside in France, old bean! (7)
23 See 24
26 Bring the 27 around to tea in Paraguay. (4)
27 Side of bad meat. (4)
29 Interjected into "Yo-ho-ho and a bottle of rum". (3)



Solution to last puzzle

ACROSS

1 Diapers
5 Rockets
9 Glutton
10 Loudest
11 Unite
12 Overcoats
13 See
14, 29. Coffee grounds
15 Bevy
17 See 6
19 Psalms
22 Sod
25 Worm-eaten
26 Alien
27 Orbital
28 Erasing
29 See 14
30 Deepest

DOWN

1 Dug-outs
2 Abusive
3 Entrench
4 Send-off
5 Relieve
6, 17A. Church mice
7 Elevate
8 Satisfy
16 Escapade
17 See 23
18 Cariboo
20 Settles
21 Linseed
22 Suicide
23, 17. Don't get me wrong
24 Sexton (411)

Letters

Sleeping Censors

I disagree with your opinion that it was a mistake for Mr. Hees to draw the attention of Revenue Minister McCann to a filthy book being sold in Canada. Dr. McCann has the power to stop such books from being imported, and Mr. Hees was doing what any decent-minded citizen should do in reminding Dr. McCann of his responsibilities, which he is apparently ignoring. There is a flood of pornographic literature coming into Canada from the United States . . .

MONTREAL HENRI LEVASSEUR

. . . Delighted with your comment about sleeping censors. As you say, there is a law against the sale of pornographic and seditious literature. Let the courts decide. Dr. McCann is to be applauded for his reluctance to act as a censor. It will be an evil day for thought in this country when members of Parliament can ban the books they dislike. That day, I trust, will never come.

WINNIPEG T. D. PATRICK

Hi-Fi Addicts

The article by Brian Cahill on "Hi-fi Addicts" was absolute nonsense. It seems these days that a writer can get a psychiatrist to cry havoc about any activity enjoyed by civilized people. If a love of music is an indication of mental illness, then most of the people in the world are ready for treatment. And if they were not mentally unstable before visiting a psychiatrist, they certainly would be afterwards. . . .

REGINA JAMES T. FRAWLEY

Editor's note: Mr. Frawley is unfair to both Mr. Cahill and the psychiatrists. A clear distinction was made between addicts and audiophiles.

Balderdash?

. . . Dr. Blatz presumably teaches that he believes in "discipline of consequence" (happy phrase!) as opposed to "discipline of fear". I grant that his "discipline of consequence" (known to us unlettered ones as "experience") has merit, even though oftentimes the consequences come so long after that even Dr. Blatz would forget to profit by them, or by then it would be too late. But to say that the one is "opposed" to the other is to betray intellectual myopia. The ordinary Joe will tell you that if you are "disciplined" by consequences it is because you "fear" or (to use a less medieval term), respect them.

If psychologists and other so-called "social scientists" only spoke plain English instead of hiding their ignorance behind a façade of high-sounding balderdash, it is my opinion that their thinking would benefit immensely.

OTTAWA ERIC J. CARLSON

Eden and Suez

Those who blame Eden for his attack on Egypt, of whom I have been one, ignore the fact that the first threats came from Nasser. He had threatened to use against Britain the arms with which Britain had supplied him and others to boot. Britain was fully entitled to take him at his word and strike first, if only in self-defence. Israel, having been openly threatened with extinction by Nasser, was also entitled to strike first in self-defence.

The mistake Eden made was in calling it a police action, to keep Israel and Egypt apart. He should have backed up Israel in her war in defence of her existence and finished the job . . .

OTTAWA HENRY C. CHILDERS

The Average Dope

Your faith in the thriftiness of the individual, as evidenced in your comment on the Canadian Chamber of Commerce's tax-rebate proposal, is childish, just as is your nostalgia for the "good old days" of capitalism. In the first place, the steadily mounting volume of consumer debt shows conclusively that the average individual simply has no sense of money management. The fact is that he does *not* know what to do with the money he earns. In the second place, the kind of capitalism you so obviously admire is dead. It has been replaced by responsible enterprise of the kind illustrated by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in the suggestion that any cuts in taxation at the present time be placed to the credit of the taxpayer for future payment. The old capitalist has been replaced by a man with an understanding of social responsibility.

TORONTO HAROLD CONNOLLY

Editor's note: An interesting view of the responsibility of the individual at different levels. The "average individual", presumably does not share in "responsible enterprise", and has nothing to do with the increase in savings that has accompanied the increase in debt.

Canada and Britain

A letter signed, C. R. Downman, Duncan, B.C., under the heading, "Commonwealth" seems to imply that Canada has no pro-British leaders. Does Mr. Downman reason that rightly or wrongly Canada should always follow the international policies of the United Kingdom government? It would seem that in the light of the circumstances our Canadian leaders acted very wisely in the Suez emergency.

The United Kingdom has subscribed to the United Nations' Charter which indicates her faith in this world organization. If the United Nations fails as an instrument of peace then we shall need not only the unity of the *British* Commonwealth but also the unity of the *Commonwealth*, the United States and as many of the other countries of the world as is possible to help preserve world peace . . .

WINNIPEG L. E. GENDRON

Cyclorama

May I contribute a little information to the reference about Ste. Anne de Beaupré in your publication. When a lad in Toronto prior to 1900 I went to the old "cyclorama", an octagonal shaped building, and saw the picture that circled the inside walls of the building showing Biblical scenes of the days of Christ at the time of the Crucifixion. The picture disappeared . . . Many years later I was in Ste. Anne de Beaupré, and seeing a sacred picture advertised, I went in to where it was on exhibition (for a fee of 25c). To my astonishment and pleasure, it was the same picture that I had seen in the old "cyclorama" in Toronto.

OTTAWA G. HEIDMAN

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ANSWER TO PUZZLER

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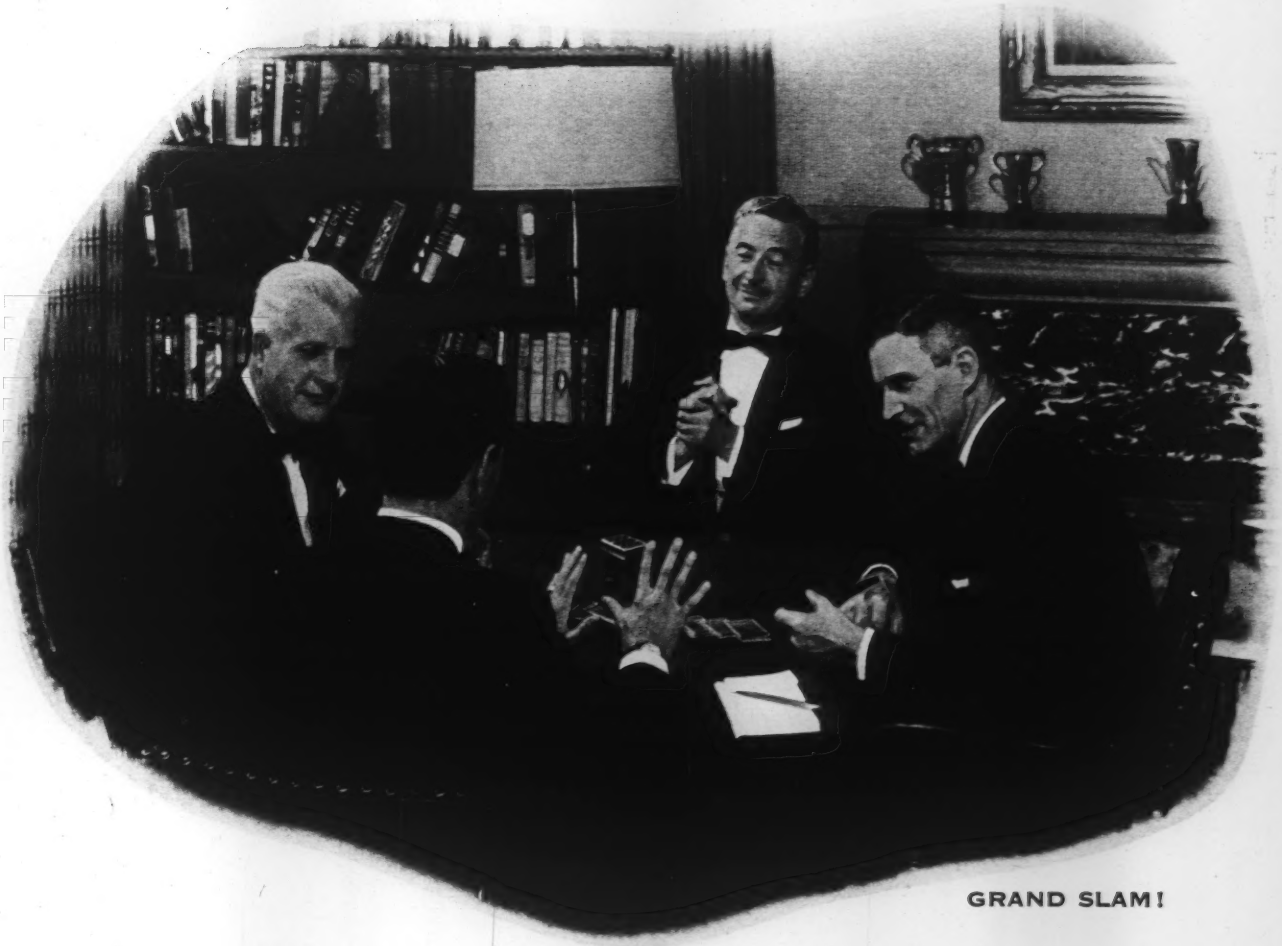
Time for an IMPERIAL *Toast*



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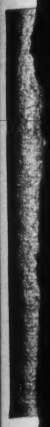
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